Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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July 3, 1961

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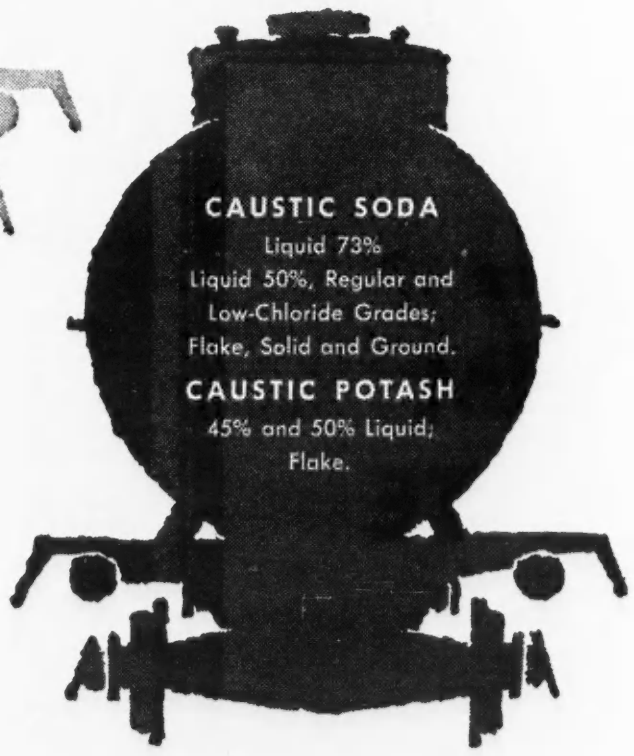

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THE CHEMISTS' CLUB

URETHANES' FOAMING POTENTIAL

Industry Aims at 1.5-Billion-Lb. Target

Rigid Foam:	
House Paneling:	
Exterior	**800 million lbs./yr.**
Interior	**100 million lbs./yr.**
Industrial and Marine	**100 million lbs./yr.**
Flexible Foam:	
Automotive	**140 million lbs./yr.**
Bedding	**155 million lbs./yr.**
Furniture	**80 million lbs./yr.**
Laminates, Other	**125 million lbs./yr.**
Total	**1,500 million lbs./yr.**

Source: Allied Chemical Corporation estimates. Allied estimates actual 1965 rigid foam market at 110 million pounds, flexible foam at 200 million pounds.

Urethane Resins Are on the Wing And Allied Is on the Firing Line

With urethane resins taking wing, Allied Chemical Corporation is firing a double-barreled blast at a rising plump target. Shot number one: start-up of a 20-million-pound-a-year polyether plant at Baton Rouge, La. Barrel two, about to be triggered: a 15-million-pound-a-year tolylene di-isocyanate plant set to be built somewhere in southern California. Allied forecasts annual demand for urethane foams at about 310 million pounds in 1965. But what the New York firm would like to flush from cover is a potential billion-pound market for rigid foam (mainly in construction), along with a half-billion-pound consumption of flexible foams.

ANTARA MARKETING CHIEF: Robert C. Hyatt, appointed marketing director of Antara Chemicals, a division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York.

*Tolylene Di-Isocyanate**

		1962
Allied	Moundsville, W. Va.	25
Allied	Southern Calif.	15
DuPont	Deepwater, N. J.	40
Mobay	New Martinsville, W. Va	50
Nopco	Linden, N. J.	10
Total		140

*Plant capacities in millions of pounds per year.

And that's not all. The company's National Aniline Division sees a potential urethane coatings market of 100 million gallons annually—with some luck on technical problems. (A detailed analysis of urethane coatings prospects appears in the

—Continued on page 34

V-C's Two New Moves: Calcined Rock, Sulfur

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation is spreading out in two directions. The Richmond, Va., firm has boosted its calcined phosphate rock capacity by 400,000 tons a year and it has bought into a sulfur company.

V-C's phosphate rock expansion involves the installation of a new ten foot by 160

—Continued on page 41

Isocyanates Facility Set By duPont for N. Ireland

A multi-million dollar isocyanates plant will be built by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. (United Kingdom), Ltd., on its plant site at Maydown, near Londonderry, Northern Ireland.

The facility will supply "Hylene" organic isocyanates to makers of both rigid and flexible urethane foams in the United Kingdom and other countries of the Free Trade area.

Construction will get under way late this year with start-up targeted for late 1963. The facility will be located next to duPont's neoprene synthetic rubber plant.

After pioneering isocyanates in the mid-

—Continued on page 43

Kefauver Drug Probers Are In With a Verdict on the Industry: Guilty of 'Extraordinary' Profits

The Kefauver drug investigating committee is in with its verdict on the industry. In a politically-tinged indictment, a majority of the seven-man probe group accuses US pharmaceutical makers of ignoring public opinion to reap "extraordinary" profits from the sick and complains that they spend too much money on sales promotion. The three Republican probers, on the other hand, feel that it's the committee, not the drug industry, that's at fault.

Senate Minority Leader Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois and Sen. Roman L. Hruska of Nebraska charge the majority members with deliberately attempting to mislead the public and with failing to give an objective and constructively judicious evaluation of the testimony.

Sen. Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin likewise accuses the committee of suggesting "cures" for dealing with drug evils that are "sufficiently drastic to kill not only this particular patient but the whole concept of free enterprise."

For drug industry reaction to the Kefauver committee report, see the story at the bottom of this page.

Views of the senate's monopoly investigation committee, covering more than two years of probing and hearings into the drug industry, are contained in a massive report of nearly 375 printed pages that became available last week.

The report is the opening salvo of Chairman Estes Kefauver of Tennessee in behalf of his bill for compulsory licensing of drug patents and licensing of ethical pharmaceutical manufacturers. Hearings on the measure get under way Wednesday (July 5).

In some respects, the majority report resembles a thesis on the economics of the drug industry. It is based on the premise that the industry is a near-monopoly which is in need of close supervision by the government.

It describes the industry's profits as

—Continued on page 57

WYANDOTTE VICE-PRESIDENT: Carl Smith, elected vice-president in charge of industrial chemicals marketing by Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich.

Kefauver Drug Bill Drive Gets Under Way This Week

Chairman Estes Kefauver of Tennessee of the senate monopoly committee will open a drive for enactment of his compulsory licensing bill for the drug industry (S 1552) with two days of public hearings Wednesday and Thursday (July 5 and 6). The hearings will then recess for a week to resume July 18 and run through the 21st.

Two witnesses from the American Medical Association will kick off the public sessions, but with testimony not calculated to please the senator.

They are Dr. H. H. Hussey, professor of medicine from Georgetown University, and Dr. E. B. Howard, assistant executive vice-president of the association.

Besides providing for compulsory licensing of ethical drug patents three years after a patent has been granted, and the licensing of all ethical drug manufacturers by the Food & Drug Administration, the Kefauver bill proposes to give FDA the authority to pass on the efficacy

—Continued on page 43

Ammonia, Methanol On Tenneco's Docket

Tenneco Chemical Company, mushrooming rapidly in the Houston, Tex., area, is planning to add ammonia and methanol installations to its growing projected complex. Already Tenneco has scheduled a 100-million-pound-a-year acetylene plant and a 200-million-pound vinyl chloride monomer plant (OPD, 2/27/61). Later, plans were announced for a 50-million-pound-a-year vinyl acetate plant (OPD, 5/15/61).

The latest plans of Tenneco are not definite as far as ammonia and methanol capacities, the company's president Joe J.

—Continued on page 43

Petrochemical and Sulfur Capacities at Lacq to Rise

Cyclohexane capacity: 20,000 metric tons a year; ethylene capacity: 25,000 metric tons; benzene capacity: 70,000 tons; sulfur capacity: 1.4 million tons.

These are the near-term expansion goals of Societe National des Petroles d'Aquitaine at its Lacq complex in southern France. Raw material for the new products will be natural gas.

Allied Doubling Output Of Nitrogen Tetroxide

Allied Chemical Corporation is doubling capacity for nitrogen tetroxide at its Hopewell, Va., ammonia works. The added capacity, amount unspecified, will be in operation by late August, Allied says.

Nitrogen tetroxide, a rocket fuel oxidizer to be used in the silo-housed Titan II ballistic missile, has been under research by Allied since the 1930's. The company reportedly was the first to produce it, making an initial delivery to the armed forces for experimental purposes in 1953.

Kefauver Attack on Drug Industry 'Unjustified': PMA

The report of the Kefauver committee is an "unjustified attack" on the drug industry to "support legislation that would punish the drug industry for fancied faults, threaten every industry interested in patents and deny the public the benefits of medical research."

So said Dr. Austin Smith, president of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, last week in making public PMA's own analysis of the drug price hearings. He titled the 172-page analysis "The Untold Story of the Drug Hearings."

Dr. Smith said that Sen. Kefauver's reiteration of old charges is apparently intended to bolster his case for the compulsory licensing bill "which would inevitably choke off the incentive that now drives drug manufacturers and scientists to engage in competitive research."

"Its restrictive provisions would force many small companies out of business," he added, "and would compel the industry as a whole to cut down on the costly research that has produced so many life-saving drugs for the past two decades.

"The senator ignores the wholesale price index for drugs, which has actually declined since 1949 while all commodities rose about 20 percent."

PMA's analysis of the drug hearings excerpts the principal charges made against the drug industry and gives the factual answers to those charges as they appear in the hearing record.

"The Untold Story" also contains an introduction that sets forth "the stage management, the play for anti-business headlines, the attempt to bring out evidence supporting conclusions made before the hearings began and the attempt to divert

—Continued on page 41

Gov't Corn Deal With Publicker Arouses Congressional Tempers

Agriculture Department's agreement to sell Publicker Industries, Inc., Philadelphia, some 14 million bushels of corn at 64 cents a bushel to make industrial alcohol isn't being received any too well in congress. At least two members of the senate, Sen. Roman L. Hruska of Nebraska and Sen. John J. Williams of Delaware, blasted the deal last week. Raising questions as to the pact's legality, they accused the government of making a "favored sale" to a company "which happens to have enough political pull in Washington."

The agreement between USDA and the distiller was disclosed a few days after the White House made it clear it objects to the recent landing at New Orleans, La., of more than 2 million gallons of blackstrap molasses from Cuba on consignment to Publicker (OPD, 6/26/61).

Grain Contract Impasse Broken

The pact broke an impasse that had existed for several weeks in negotiations between the government and Publicker over terms of the grain sales contract.

Under the contract, Publicker will pay 64 cents a bushel for surplus stocks of government corn which it originally valued at $1.66 a bushel. For the period of the contract, Publicker is required to suspend all imports of molasses from Cuba.

A recapture provision stipulates that all profits in excess of 2 percent after taxes on all products derived from the corn will revert to the government.

Another provision of the contract limits Publicker to sales of not more than 4,000 tons per month of animal feed by-products deriving from the manufacture of industrial alcohol from the corn.

This will extend the marketing of these products over a period of about eighteen months, which the department hopes will minimize the impact of Publicker's by-product feed offerings on the normal feed market.

The deal was brought to the attention of the senate last week by Sen. Hruska, who raised questions as to its legality. He also expressed disatisfaction with the price being paid by Publicker for the corn

—*Continued on page 50*

Folic Acid Seizures Are Started by FDA

Vitamin preparations containing more than 0.4 milligrams of folic acid per daily dose are now being seized by Food & Drug Administration in line with the agency's policy statement of last August (OPD, 8/29/60).

A "reasonable time" for compliance with the order has now elapsed, FDA says.

Initial seizures by FDA apparently have sent non-complying manufacturers scurrying to recall the outlawed products. The action has "aided in clearing up the situation," according to FDA Commissioner George P. Larrick.

Though harmless in itself, folic acid masks the symptoms of pernicious anemia, thus interfering with diagnosis and treatment, FDA says.

Southern Nitrogen Hiking NH_3 Capacity

Southern Nitrogen Company, hardy come-lately to the fertilizer business, has slated a 50 percent increase in anhydrous ammonia capacity at its Savannah, Ga., works. The new facilities, slated to come on stream in December, will boost capacity to 150,000 tons a year at a cost of $5 million.

Organized in 1957, Southern Nitrogen has focused its sales effort on Georgia, Florida and the Carolinas, a ripe area for NH_3 market development.

According to company officials, agronomic activities in the area are still turning up untapped demand potential

—*Continued on page 43*

Spencer Plans to Produce High Analysis Fertilizer Mix

Spencer Chemical Company will add a 30 percent nitrogen, 10 percent phosphorus mixture to its roster of fertilizers. Plans have been announced to construct a plant at the company's Jayhawk Works, near Pittsburg, Kan., to turn out 50,000 tons yearly of the 30-10-0 mix.

Trade-named "Mr. Green," the new fertilizer is expected to be available in time for the 1962 season. It will be sold in both bagged and bulk forms.

BASF, Bayer Expanding In Foreign Market Areas

Two of the West German chemical industry's big three, Badische Anilin-u. Soda Fabrik and Farbenfabriken Bayer AG, are expanding overseas.

BASF has bought a 50 percent interest in the Bombay, India, firm of R.A. Cole, Ltd., and will make polystyrene foams for the Indian market.

Bayer has built a factory and administration buildings in Bogota, Colombia. Production of the plant includes drugs and plant protection chemicals.

Bayer has also joined with El Salvador financial interests to form Bayer de El Salvador SA. The new company will produce in El Salvador liquid plant protection chemicals for cotton. Production will be about 260,000 gallons of insecticide a year.

The Week's Price Changes

Carnauba Wax, Lemongrass Oil, Cottonseed Oil Advanced. Bourbon, Geranium Oil, Olive Oil, Tin Reduced.

Prices Advanced

Carnauba wax, yellow, 2c. per lb. (p. 49).
Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 49).
Copra, $5 per ton (p. 49).
Cottonseed oil, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 49).
Refd., ⅛c. per lb. (p. 49).
Geranium oil, Algerian, $2 per lb. (p. 46).
Greases, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 49).
Lemongrass oil, $2.40 per lb. (p. 46).
Linseed meal, $3 per ton (p. 49).
Linseed oil, 3.5c. per lb. (p. 49).
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 49).
Refd., ¼c. per lb. (p. 49).
Soybean meal, $1.50 per ton (p. 49).
Tall oil, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 49).
Tall oil fatty acids, ¾c. to 1c. per lb. (p. 49).
Tallow, edible, ¼c. per lb. (p. 49).
Inedible, ⅛c. per lb.
Tin Metal (Straits), 2c. per lb. (p. 28).
Salts, 1c. per lb. (p. 28).

Prices Reduced

Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb. (p. 49).
Corn oil, crude, ½c. per lb. (p. 49).
Refd., ½c. per lb. (p. 49).
Dillweed oil, 75c. per lb. (p. 46).
Geranium oil, Bourbon, $2 per lb. (p. 46).
Olive oil, spot, 5c. per gal. (p. 49).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:

June 30, 1961	June 23, 1961	July 1, 1960
113.63	113.56	110.21

GSA Sells Quinidine, to Buy DDT

General Services Administration, which last week sold around 100,000 ounces of stockpiled quinidine, this week will buy some 2,170,000 pounds of 75 percent wettable DDT. The DDT bids, sought in a hurry-up purchase for anti-malarial use under the mutual security program, will be opened by GSA today (July 3). The quinidine was sold by the government at prices ranging from 62½ cents an ounce to a high of 68 cents to two firms: Pharmaceutical Supply Company of Philadelphia and S. B. Penick & Co., New York. Eight other firms had vied for the material.

The first lot of DDT to be bought totals approximately 870,000 pounds. It breaks down this way: Viet Nam, 340,000 pounds; Indonesia, 240,000 pounds; Ceylon, 200,000 pounds, and Ethiopia, 90,000 pounds.

Delivery Dates: Aug. 1, Sept. 1

The Viet Nam and Indonesia shipments must be made by August 1, while delivery to Ceylon and Ethiopia is required before September 1.

The second DDT bid is for 1,300,000 pounds for Nepal. Deliveries on both DDT lots are to begin fifteen days after award of the contract.

Including the bids to be opened today, GSA's DDT purchases for fiscal 1961 (the year ending Friday, June 30) total 75,318,000 pounds. This compares with 66,906,700 pounds of DDT bought by the agency during fiscal 1960.

The quinidine sale is the first of a series planned by GSA over intervals of six

—*Continued on page 34*

PITTSBURGH CHEMICAL MANAGER: James Gore, 3rd, named manager of administration, production and tar sales for its protective coatings division by Pittsburgh Chemical Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Potash, Bromine Expansion Slated for Dead Sea Works

A $72 million expansion has been set for potash and bromine facilities at Beersheba using brines from Israel's Dead Sea.

Mifalei Yam Hamelah BM (Dead Sea Works, Ltd), Beersheba, operator of the facilities, has been authorized to receive a loan of $25 million from the World Bank to pursue the expansion. Another $15 million will be secured through a stock issuance, and the balance will be available from retained earnings and other loans.

The loan agreement with the World Bank will be signed after the share issue has been taken up—probably early this month.

FTC Reorganization Clears Senate in a Surprise Vote

Overturning the recommendations of the committee on government operations, the senate last week approved a reorganization of the Federal Trade Commission that will enable the commissioners to delegate many of their functions to assistants. The vote was 47 to 31.

The action came as a surprise to the administration since the senate turned down a similar reorganization plan for the Securities & Exchange Commission only a week previously.

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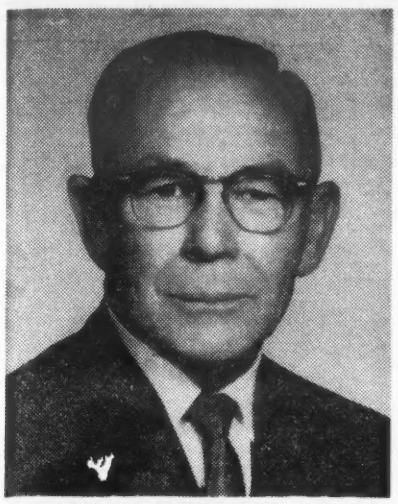


HARDESTY VICE-PRESIDENT: E. O. Seabold, appointed vice-president of Hardesty Industries, Inc., Philadelphia fatty acid producer.

Courtaulds Now Owns A Piece of Koppers Co.

Courtaulds, Ltd., London, has bought into Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. During the past few months the mammoth British textile fibers and chemical concern has acquired more than 100,000 shares (or 4 to 5 percent) of Koppers common stock.

On to the Koppers board last week went two Courtaulds executives: J. Albert Woods, chairman of Courtaulds North America, Inc. (the British company's main US subsidiary), and Arthur W. Knight, a director of Courtaulds of London.

Meanwhile, the two companies report that they have been holding talks over the past few months to uncover areas where there might be a mutually beneficial swap of technical, process or production know-how.

Though Koppers and Courtaulds decline to be more specific, it is pointed out that both concerns "have a direct or indirect interest in the plastic packaging film field."

A Koppers spokesman indicates that Courtaulds has no intention of acquiring control of Koppers, about 25 percent of whose stock is owned by the Mellon interests.

According to Mr. Wood, Courtaulds North America has been thinking for some time about investing some of its money in the US chemical and plastics industries.

Besides the exchange of know-how, the US and UK companies will explore the possibilities for joint ventures in other areas of the free world.

Koppers is particularly active in North and South America, and Courtaulds has many operations and partnerships in Europe, Africa and Australia.

Courtaulds is presently an active factor in the viscose fiber field in North America through Courtaulds (Alabama), Inc., and

—Continued on page 57

Horlicks Loses Out in Bid For British Chemical Maker

Horlicks, Ltd., malted milk manufacturer, has failed in its $11.5 million bid to gain control of Burt Boulton & Hayward, British timber importers and chemical producer.

The offer, which was opposed by Burt Boulton directors (OPD, 5/29/61), failed to interest enough of that company's stockholders to give Horlicks more than a 31 percent interest. It previously held 11 percent of Burt Boulton stock.

Undaunted by the turndown, Horlicks intends to hold on to its Burt Boulton shares as an investment.

Hazardous Label Regulations: Dissenters Being Given Chance To Voice Complaints in Public

Producers of hazardous household articles—chafing under the proposed general regulations of the Food & Drug Administration for enforcing the new labeling law—can air their complaints in public before officials of the agency later this month. FDA Commissioner George P. Larrick, responding to a number of industry requests, has called a public meeting for July 13 and 14 to discuss the regulations and how they should be revised before being put into effect.

The meeting will be held against a backdrop of numerous industry protests that the regulations go too far, which are offset to a degree by many letters from individuals—mostly handwritten — urging the agency to insist on adequate warnings on all hazardous articles used in the home.

Public and industry interest in the regulations indicates that the subject may prove to be as controversial as any that FDA has had to deal with.

Is FDA Trying to 'Write New Law'?

Charges that FDA is attempting to "write new law" on labeling of hazardous articles by its proposed regulations were contained in statements filed with the agency last week by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association and the National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association.

The National Agricultural Chemicals Association also protested the failure of the regulation to mention that pesticides are exempt under the law, just as are foods, drugs and cosmetics.

One of the main fears expressed in the comments of MCA and CSMA is that the regulations will require over-labeling to such an extent that the significance of warning and cautionary statements will be lost.

"Overlabeling is as bad as underlabeling," says MCA, "and can only result in an eventual disregard by the public of all precautionary labels."

A point made by all three associations—MCA, CSMA and NPVLA—is that the FDA in the regulations has disregarded the language of the law itself and the history of its drafting.

For example, it is pointed out by CSMA, the definition of containers in-

—Continued on page 56

Diamond Claims Enough Chemical Process Shares

Diamond Alkali Company now has enough shares of Chemical Process Company's stock to assure the adoption of their merger agreement, Diamond disclosed over the weekend.

Diamond's terse statement came as both climax and apparent finale to its battle with Commercial Solvents Corporation for control of the Redwood City, Calif., chemical specialties producer.

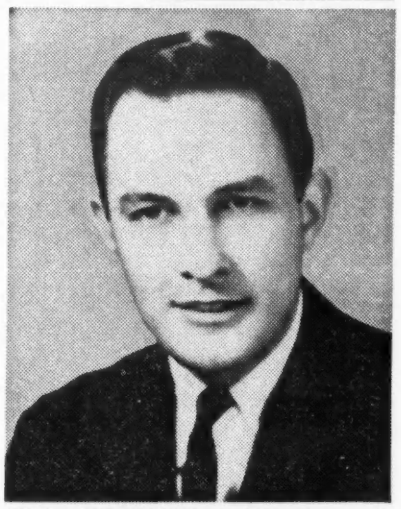
It followed several weeks of tense maneuvering during which CSC sought to acquire a controlling interest in C-P through an offer to buy the company's stock at $15 per share (OPD, 6/19/61).

This offer, quickly matched by Diamond, came on the heels of a merger agreement between Diamond and C-P. Both companies had set a deadline of Friday, June 23, for acquiring C-P's shares.

When neither announced victory or offered to extend the deadline, observers began to suspect that CSC was withdrawing from the battle since failure of either firm to gain a controlling interest would leave the way clear for the Diamond-Chemical Process merger.

Asked by OPD for comment following Diamond's announcement on Friday (June 30), CSC had no statement.

Diamond and Chemical Process stockholders are expected to vote August 15 on the proposed merger.



WITCO PURCHASING AGENT: Norman P. Ottley, appointed general purchasing agent for raw materials and fuels for all divisions of Witco Chemical Company, New York, including Sonneborn Chemical & Refining Corporation and Ultra Chemical Works, Inc.

Cary's PVC Target: 200 Million Lbs./Yr.

Cary Chemicals, Inc., has taken the rubber band off its bankroll and is now ready to spend $14 million in a move that will, among other things, quadruple its polyvinyl chloride capacity—to 200-million-pounds-a-year—by 1963.

Cary now has 50 million pounds of PVC capacity at Flemington, N. J., and a 36-million-pound-a-year compound plant at East Brunswick, N. J. Here's what it expects to buy with its new money:

- A 100-million-pound polyvinyl chloride plant at a new location in New Jersey.
- A 50-million-pound PVC facility somewhere in the midwest.
- Some 12 million pounds of additional compound capacity at East Brunswick.
- A new calendering line at the East Brunswick facilities of its subsidiary, Great Bay Chemicals & Plastics, Inc.
- An expanded research and development program.

The Jersey PVC installation is expect-

—Continued on page 39

Saline Water Program: JFK Seeks a Bigger One

President Kennedy is asking congress to broaden and accelerate the government's saline water conversion program.

Special legislation sent to the senate and house last week will provide the Department of the Interior with a wide variety of new tools to attack the saline water conversion cost barrier.

It contemplates a major speed-up of current programs of basic and applied research, and permits the construction of

—Continued on page 41

Business Is Getting Better and Better: Purchasing Agents

This report was prepared by the business survey committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

Business continues to show improvement, according to purchasing executives in their June report. It would appear that after the "substantial improvement" noted in the April figures, a more gradual but, nevertheless, encouraging curve up has developed and that the "fair second quarter" hoped for in April is now a reality.

The word "spotty" is prevalent in many of the reports this month, indicating that a few segments of industry have not as yet hit the smooth pavement on the road to recovery:

New Orders and Production

Forty-three percent report new order improvement, down from 48 percent last month; and 14 percent report a worse new order situation, up from 11 percent in May. Production looks about the same, with 45 percent reporting improvement and 10 percent reporting lower operating levels.

Although statistics are not as bright as last month, it must be noted that those reporting better conditions again considerably outnumber those reporting worse.

New Orders	*Better*	*Same*	*Worse*
June	43%	43%	14%
May	48%	41%	11%
Production			
June	45%	45%	10%
May	45%	44%	7%

While the above figures show that those worse new order and production figures have gone up, one must examine the remarks of our members to find at least part of the reason.

Remarks indicate that vacation shutdowns, normal summer slump, automobile model change-overs, and the shipping strike are having their expected dampening effect.

This month's comments reveal much concern by our members over "disappearing profits" on one hand and "current price developments" on the other. The situation calls for much clear thinking, good judgment, and maturity on the part of purchasing executives.

Significant in this month's statistics is the sizable increase in the number of committee members reporting lower prices and an equal decrease in those reporting higher prices.

Since January, there has been an inch-

—Continued on page 51

Chemicals-Via-Wood Study Set by Allied, Forest Firm

Allied Chemical Corporation and Georgia-Pacific Corporation have set up a joint program to explore the manufacture of chemicals from wood.

Processes developed in the field of cellulose and lignin chemistry will be studied to determine commercial feasibility and potential, according to an announcement by Georgia-Pacific, a leading manufacturer of forest products.

A pilot plant at Portland, Ore., has recently been producing a variety of chemicals from bark and wood fiber usually considered waste, the company reports.

Jefferson Lake Unit Building Asbestos Mill

Jefferson Lake Asbestos Corporation is under way on construction of a new 2,500-ton-a-day asbestos mill in Calaveras County, Calif.

The company, a subsidiary of Jefferson Lake Sulphur Company, expects to have the facility on stream by March, 1962. Total cost: $5 million.

Wells Cargo, Inc., of Reno, Nev., which is constructing a three-and-one-half-mile access road to the mine, has been awarded a contract to mine the asbestos for Jefferson.

Synthetic Fiber Makers' Ranks Closing in France

The French synthetic fiber industry is gearing itself for strong participation in the European Common Market. Henceforth, synthetic fiber production will be concentrated under the direction of Rhone-Poulenc.

This move is the result of a reorganization scheme developed by R-P, Celtex and Pechiney to coordinate industrial production and research in fibers.

This is one more step in the efforts of the diffuse French chemical industry to concentrate itself for the new requirements of the Common Market.

Rhone-Poulenc will take over all the synthetic fiber interests it now holds jointly with Celtex, a textile and rayon firm. The major company involved is Rhodiaceta, which holds French rights for nylon and polyester fibers, and its three subsidiaries, Rhovyl, Crylor and Cipso. Celtex and Rhone-Poulenc each now hold 50 percent of Rhodiaceta.

In addition, Rhone-Poulenc is signing an agreement to take over the textile fiber developments of Organico, a company controlled by Pechiney and Seichime.

Seichime is a holding company in the chemical industry which is largely controlled by Pechiney. There are also plans for Rhone-Poulenc to acquire by merger Societe Normande des Produits Chimique, a small chemical concern.

Shares of Rhone-Poulenc will be given to Celtex as part of the agreement. Also going into the new Rhone-Poulenc structure are the plastics enterprises it now has jointly with Celtex in France and abroad. The changes must be approved by the holders of the two companies.

For many years the French chemical industry has been depending on a proliferation of joint ventures to solve its capital and development problems.

The synthetic fiber concentration into

—Continued on page 44

Dovetailed for successful selling!

PENICK'S ANTIBIOTIC SPECIALTIES AND

THE GROWING TREND TO AEROSOLS!

Safety, stability, precise dosage and other advantages of dispensing topical medication by aerosol are particularly attractive when antibiotics are involved. Many products are tremendously enhanced by including one or more well-chosen antibiotics to treat or prevent secondary infections in remedies for athlete's foot, burns, poison ivy and other conditions.

Penick makes a variety of non-systemic antibiotic specialties ideally suited to typical aerosol uses. Properly selected, they may be applied externally or administered topically through oral, ophthalmic and other orifices.

As foremost makers of bulk antibiotics, Penick should be your first source of supply. Our technical staff can recommend starting formulations and propellants and coordinate stability tests for you. Your inquiry will be handled promptly and in confidence.

NEOMYCIN Palmitate, Undecylenate and other complexes
TYROTHRICIN
GRAMICIDIN
BREVICIDIN T.M.
BACITRACIN
ZINC BACITRACIN

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LOS ANGELES SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND, ORE.

Acetic: Market in Surgery?

Is acetic acid destined to carve out a new market for itself in the surgical operating room?

One of its amide derivatives, it appears, is a new ultra-short-acting anesthetic that takes effect in fifteen seconds and wears off eight minutes later. What's more, it leaves no bad after-effects.

The new anesthetic, one of a host of medical advances on exhibit last week at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association in New York, is produced by Geigy Chemical Corporation of Ardsley, N. Y.

According to Dr. Gunter Corssen of the University of Michigan's Medical Center at Ann Arbor, the new non-barbiturate anesthetic (code-named G29505) would be useful for such things as repairs of cuts and incisions, drainings of abscesses, skin grafts, removal of sutures and extraction of teeth.

On the basis of tests with some 310 patients, Dr. Corssen says that loss of consciousness occurs within thirteen to fifteen seconds after the start of intravenous injection and that surgery can begin within thirty seconds after injection.

Patients come out of the anesthesis quickly, he reports, adding that they are able to get up and walk around within fifteen to thirty minutes.

One injection reportedly keeps a patient unconscious for six to eight minutes, while each additional injection adds three to five minutes.

Post-operative nausea and vomiting are rarely seen, Dr. Corssen indicates.

Kefauver Bill 'Perfectly Cut' to Slow Growth of Pharmaceuticals: Nixon

If the Kefauver-Celler bill is designed to discourage risk and investment, make product improvement unrewarding, and depress the pharmaceutical industry's rate of growth, then it has been "perfectly cut to pattern." So says former Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, whose remarks in praise of the American drug industry came as a happy aid to digestion at a luncheon meeting of the Pharmaceutical Advertising Club in New York last week. Mr. Nixon pulled no punches in an all-out attack on the legislation, terming it punitive and mischievous with a threat to "freedom for American business and freedom for Americans . . . period."

DEVELOPMENT MANAGER: Ernest Wolf, former manager of chemical sales for the international division of Baxter Laboratories, Inc., who has joined Charles H. Kline & Co., Pompton Lakes, N. J., as development manager. The Kline company is engaged in commercial development of chemicals and metals.

Aside from its provisions for tighter quality control, the Kefauver-Celler bill makes no sense, Mr. Nixon declared.

Research Incentives Seen Destroyed

By cutting back patent rights from the usual seventeen to just three years, and requiring the use of generic names for major categories of drugs, he went on, it would destroy the industry's incentives for research and product development.

As against charges of excessive profits and monopolistic practices, Mr. Nixon cited these facts from the drug industry's record:

- "Tremendous competitiveness, with more than 1,300 independent producers, no one of which controls more than 10 percent of the market in ethical drugs."
- High level quality control, such that "millions of Americans daily put their lives literally in its hands, without hesitation and with hardly a thought to the

—*Continued on page 39*

British Drug Houses Eyed by Mead Johnson

Mead Johnson & Co., Evansville, Ind., is seeking a 35 percent voting interest in British Drug Houses, Ltd., London, and offers to loan the UK pharmaceutical concern $14 million on "advantageous terms" over the next five years to repay indebtedness to bankers and for further development.

The Mead Johnson bid, which requires the approval of BDH stockholders, calls for the US company to receive unsecured convertible notes carrying 5 percent interest in return for the money.

After three and a half years, the notes

—*Continued on page 33*

Cutter Insurance Is Seen 'Wiped Out' by New Award

An award of $675,000 last week in a polio damage suit brought against Cutter Laboratories, of Berkeley, Calif., would just about "wipe out" Cutter's insurance against such claims, an attorney for the company says.

With twenty to twenty-five suits still pending against it, Cutter is filing for a new trial of the latest suit and, failing that, plans an appeal to a higher court.

The suits stem from polio cases contracted through allegedly defective vaccine marketed by Cutter in 1955.

A Los Angeles jury's award of $675,000 to an eleven-year-old boy last week was based on a doctrine of "implied warranty."

Cutter was not charged with negligence in the Los Angeles case. And though the company has had to pay damages in previous cases where negligence was charged, the judgment has always been based on implied warranty, rather than negligence.

OPD Reports From Europe

Britain's Fertilizer Industry: Present Uncertainty to Increase If UK Joins Common Market

The UK fertilizer business is going through a confused and uncertain period that could become even more uncertain should Britain take the plunge into the Common Market and, thus, leave domestic producers wide open to stiffer competition from the continent. The round of price cuts initiated by Fisons, Ltd., and followed with a vengeance by Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., and Shell Chemical Company, Ltd.—petrochemical subsidiary of Royal Dutch/Shell—also emphasizes the changing structure of the British chemical industry (OPD, 6/19/61).

A major complicating factor is the steps Fisons is taking to free itself of dependence on ICI for nitrogen as ICI becomes more of a retail competitor of Fisons in the farm market.

Fisons now has about 40 percent of the compound fertilizer business and ICI about 20 percent, but the bulk of UK nitrogen production is tied up by ICI.

Britain's Fertilizer Output

Britain's fertilizer output is based on an estimated annual capacity of 600,000 metric tons of nitrogen, over two-thirds of it by ICI. It is the main supplier of nitrogen for all fertilizer compounders, including Fisons.

Two years ago Shell started up its own nitrogen plant with 60,000 tons of capacity at Shellhaven on the Thames River. And Fisons moved in to take about three-quarters of the Shell output.

This spring Fisons set up a joint ammonia venture with Esso Standard Oil Company at the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) subsidiary's new refinery at Milford Haven. Fisons will own half the ammonia plant with Esso and will have all the nitrogen facility, which will presumably lower its nitrogen costs.

The Milford Haven plant will add 125,000 tons of annual nitrogen capacity for Britain, or about 20 percent of the present capacity. Coupled with other expansions, such as the doubling of the Fisons plant at Flixborough owned jointly with West Norfolk Fertilizers, Ltd., the British industry will probably have some over-capacity in the 1960's.

The Shell nitrogen is also based on petrochemicals, while ICI up to now has depended on coal raw materials at its Billingham production center.

The intensive study of the British fertilizer industry made by the UK Monopo-

—*Continued on page 57*

AFCA'S NEW PRESIDENT: Simon Askin, president and chief executive officer of Heyden Newport Chemical Corporation, New York, elected to a two-year term as president of the Armed Forces Chemical Association.

DuPont Caprolactam Unit Is on Stream at Beaumont

A new 50-million-pound-a-year plant to manufacture caprolactam, an intermediate for type 6 nylon fiber and plastics, has been placed in commercial production at Beaumont, Tex., by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.

The company's first caprolactam plant is the result of a long-term major research effort by its explosives department. "This research led to substantial technological improvements and a new low-cost process using petroleum derivatives," the company says. Initial runs of the caprolactam plant have produced exceptionally high quality monomer, according to duPont.

The plant at Beaumont already manufactures methinoine, an amino acid, and "Hypalon" synthetic rubber.

PVO Leases Process Works

Pacific Vegetable Oil Corporation, San Francisco, has leased Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.'s large vegetable oil processing plant at Long Beach, Calif. The lease runs twenty-five years and includes an option to buy. The property comprises fourteen buildings, among them a four-story oil refinery, two mill buildings, a grain elevator and an eight-unit tank.

Cyanamid NH_3 Plant Expanding 40 Percent

American Cyanamid Company has slated a 40 percent expansion of anhydrous ammonia production facilities at its Fortier plant near New Orleans, La.

Cost of the project is estimated at $3 million, but Cyanamid won't say how many tons of new ammonia capacity this will buy. Capacity of the Fortier plant has never been disclosed.

In addition to the capacity boost, Cyanamid's plans call for more than doubling anhydrous ammonia storage facilities at Fortier and providing additional railroad and tankcar loading facilities.

Construction is expected to start this summer with a target date in late 1962.

Though marked mainly to fertilizer producers, anhydrous ammonia also finds its way into explosives, plastics, fibers and paper, and has further applications in water treatment, refrigeration and metallurgy.

At Fortier, Cyanamid also produces acrylonitrile, sulfuric acid, hydrocyanic acid and ammonium sulfate.

Lead-Zinc Relief Scheme Tied to Gov't Surplus Wheat

A lead-zinc relief program geared to the sales of surplus wheat from government inventories is being offered by the administration as one part of a four-point aid program for the domestic metals industry.

Congressional mining states members, disclosing the plan after meetings with administration officials, say it will involve about $60 million a year.

The proposal, which is being put forth only in tentative form, is to use the proceeds from the sale of Commodity Credit

—*Continued on page 41*

Sabin Polio Vaccine Gets the Nod From AMA

The Sabin live-virus polio vaccine is getting the nod from the American Medical Association.

AMA, at its annual meeting in New York last week, unanimously adopted a report of its Council on Drugs that the live-virus vaccine developed by Dr. Albert B. Sabin offers more protection than the Salk killed vaccine.

Recommending administration of the Sabin vaccine on a mass, community-wide scale, the report implies that everyone (including those who have had Salk vaccine) should take the oral vaccine when it becomes available.

Dr. Jonas E. Salk, developer of the original killed vaccine, says the AMA report contains "misinformation and misleading references" and badly needs correction.

Says Dr. Salk: Endorsement by AMA puts the doctors "on embarrassingly uncertain scientific grounds."

The controversy, which AMA blithely regards as settled, hinges on these questions:

- Does killed-virus immunization require an annual booster shot, or is a fourth shot sufficient?
- Do four Salk shots give protection to 96 percent of those inoculated (as stated by Dr. Salk) or only to 80 percent (as indicated in the AMA report)?
- Is there any medical significance in the fact that Sabin vaccine prevents growth of polio viruses in the digestive tract?

Dr. William C. Spring, secretary of the

—*Continued on page 44*

Meeting Dates
May Be Found
On Page 26

CHEMICALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

All matters under this heading fully protected by copyright.

Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, June 30 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Abies siberica oil ens .....lb. 1.90 - 2.40
Acacia (see Arabic gum).
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld .....lb. .10 - —
Acetaldehyde prices 1c. higher in West.
Acetaldol (see Aldol)
Acetanilide, tech. flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .32½- —
bbls. bgs. ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .33½- —
bbls. bgs. smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .36½- —
USP bbls. 225-lb dms. any quantity lb. .90 - —
100-lb. dms., any quantity lb. .92 - —
Acetic acid, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. .....100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. .....100 lbs 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. .....100 lbs.10.45 - —
Acetic acid, glacial, syn., CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 18.75 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
tanks, dlvd. E 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, tanks, dlvd. E 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
Acetic anhydride, aluminum ret. dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .16½- —
aluminum ret. dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
Acetic anhydride prices 1c. higher in West.
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l. dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd.. lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .07 - —
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .34½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .36 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .32 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, powd., 200-lb. dms., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
100-lb dms., 1,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. 1.22 - —
Acetophenone, cns. dms .....lb. 42 1.30
Tech., dms., c.l., works .....lb. .32½- —
dms., l.c.l. works .....lb. .34 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .30 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., t.l. (min. 23,000 lbs.), frt. adjusted lb. 1.30 - —
dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.40 - —
dms., 100-lb. lots, same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Acetylene black, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .20 —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .25½- .31
Acetylene tetrabromide, 16-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. .53 —
Acetylsalicylic acid, USP, cryst (20, 40 mesh), powd. (80 mesh), 250-lb dms., c.l., pt. of shipt lb. .56¼- —
USP 10% starch granulation, 12-50 mesh, white, 250-lb. dms., c.l., same basis lb. 56¼ —
(Pink and green granulations 5c. per lb higher.)
Freight equald shipt identical quantity over standard routes, from N.Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms. c.l., frt alld. E of Denver lb. .35½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .36½- —
tanks, frt. alld E of Denver. lb. .33 —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .37 —

ACIDS

Acid quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Acid, cresylic, may be found in the C's under Cresylic acid.

Aconite root, bls. lb .50 .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb .36 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Acrylamide, dms., t.l., f.o.b. works. lb. .58 —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .60 —
Acrylic acid, glacial, dms c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .42½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .40 —
tech., esterification, tanks, frt alld lb. .38 —
tech., polymerization, tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .26 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .23 - —

Abies Siberica Oil—Ammonium Bicarbonate

Adeps lanae (see lanolin).
Adipic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .35 - —
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
powd., 30 mesh., fib. dms lb. 2.40 - 2.60
dl-Alanine, dms., 100-lbs or more, f.o.b works lb. 5.25 - —
dms. 1-99 lbs., same basis lb.10.00 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., t.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms. c.l., t.l. dlvd lb. .99 - —
fib. dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.04 - —

ALCOHOLS

Alcohol quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Alcohol, furfuryl, may be found in the F's under Furfuryl alcohol.

Aletris root, bgs lb 1.50 1.75
Algin (see Sodium alginate)
Alizarin (see 1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone).
Alkali blue dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.45 - —
Alkali blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies

Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb.28.80 -28.90
Soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms. frt alld. .....lb. .95 - 1.10
Allspice oil (see Pimento oil).
Allyl alcohol, dms., c.l. dlvd.....lb. .32½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .30 - —
Allyl bromide 55-lb cbys 5,005 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.50 - —
55-lb. cbys., 1,045 to 4,5.. lbs. works lb. 1.55 - —
55-lb. cbys., 55 to 990 lbs works. lb. 1.60 - —
Allyl chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd .....lb. .15 - —
Allyl isothiocyanate (see Mustard Oil, syn.).
Almond oil, artif. bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
Almond oil, nat. bitter, f.p.a., bots. lb. 2.75 3.45
NF, bots. .....lb. 3.00 3.30
sweet, USP, cns., dms.....lb. .60 - .70
Aloe, Cape, cs. .....lb. 33 - ..40
powd., cs. .....lb. 60 - .65
Curacao, kgs. .....lb. .75 - —
powd., kgs. .....lb. .85 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

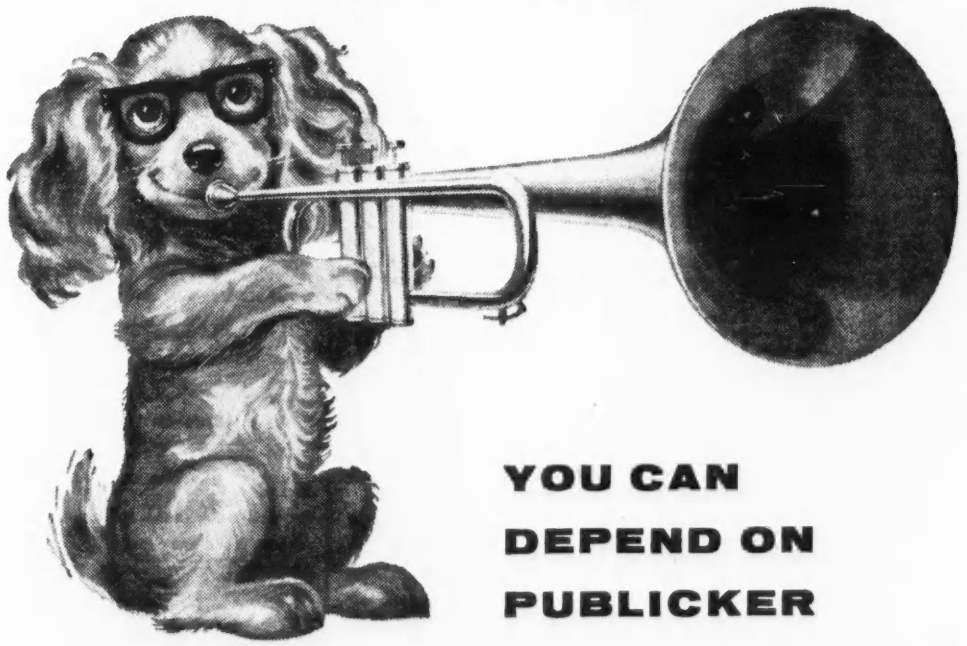
alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	o-	ortho
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
AOAC	Association of Official Agricultural Chemists	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	p-	para
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	e.p.	end point	Pac.	Pacific
approx.	approximately	equald.	equalized	pf.	proof
artif.	artificial	exp.	expressed	phos.	phosphate
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	Ext.	external	photo.	photographic
		F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
Atl.	Atlantic	ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
Be.	Baume	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
bbls.	barrels	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
bgs.	bags	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bots.	bottles	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
b.p.	boiling point	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	gal.	gallon	refd.	refined
b.r.	boiling range	gran.	granular	refy.	refinery
bxs.	boxes	grd.	ground	reg.	regular
C.	centigrade	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	resub.	resublimed
cbys.	carboys	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	ret.	returnable
CD	completely denatured	imp.	imported	SD	specially denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	incl.	included	s.d.	single distilled
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	S E.	southeast
c.l.	carlots	kgs.	kegs	sec.	secondary
cns.	cans	l-	laevo	secs	seconds
coml.	commercial	lacq.	lacquer	s.g.	specific gravity
conc.	concentrated	lb.	pound	shipt.	shipment
CP	chemically pure	l.c.l.	less carlots	soln.	solution
cps.	centipoises	l.t.l.	less truckload	s.u.	standard unit
cryst.	crystalline	liq.	liquid	syn.	synthetic
cs.	cases	mfrs.	manufacturers	tanks.	railroad tankcars
ctns.	cartons	m-	meta	tech.	technical
cyls.	cylinders	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tert-	tertiary
d-	dextro	min.	minimum	t.l.	truckloads
dbl.	double	m.p.	melting point	t.w.	tankwagons
denat.	denatured	N-	nitrogen	USP	U. S Pharmacopoeia
dest-dist	destructively—distilled	n-	normal	vis.	viscosity
dl-	dextro-laevo	nat.	natural	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dist.	distilled	neut	neutral	W.	west
		NF	National Formulary	whse.	warehouse
		NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies	w.w	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpinol (see a-Terpinol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
Lump, dms., works .....100 lbs 5.05 - —
Powd., dms., works.....100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt., dms .....lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. .....lb. .07¾- .08
Alum potassium, gran., bgs., works. 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Lump, dms., works .....100 lbs. 5.30 - —
Powd., dms., works.....100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt., dms .....lb. .20 - .21
USP hydrous, dms .....lb. .07¾- .08
Alum, potash-chrome, dms.....lb. .17 —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0535- —
bgs., l.c.l., works.....lb. .056 - .0835
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls. l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
dms. l.c.l. works lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l. works 100 lbs.21.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.21.50 - —
Soln., 32° cbys., c.l., works lb. .0495- —
cbys., l.c.l., works lb. .0570- .1095
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
NF, gran. dms., works lb. .31 - .32
Aluminum fluoride tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .17¼- .19¼
bulk, c.l. basis 80% lb. .14½- —
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c per lb higher
Aluminum formate, basic soln., containers extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.00 - —
containers extra, l.c.l., works. 100 lbs.11.50 - —
Aluminum hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0370- —
bgs., 20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0395- —
bgs., 2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0495- —
bulk, c.l., same basis .....lb. .0330- —
Light, bgs., c.l., t.l., works .....lb. .09½- —
bgs., t.l., to c.l., works.....lb. .10½- —
bgs., l.t.l., works .....lb. .11½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, dried, USP XV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
fib. dms., contract, works lb. .79½- —
Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works lb. .22 - —
8-9½% Al_2O_3, fib dms. works. lb. .19 - —
fib. dms. contract, works lb. .18 - —
Aluminum hydroxide, tech., powd., (see Aluminum hydrate).
Aluminum metal, 99½% + 30-lb ingots, 10,000-lb lots, frt. alld lb. .2810- —
50-lb. pigs, 10,000-lb lots, frt alld. lb. .26 - —
Aluminum oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Aluminum paste lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .71 - —
Standard grade, dms lb. .48½- —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. 1.13 - —
Standard grade, dms lb. .83 - —
Aluminum paste and powder prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb dm. 3c. per lb. for 10 lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs and 4c for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or more
Aluminum resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms lb. .45 - —
Aluminum stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. .....lb. .40 - .44
Monobasic, ctns., c.l. .....lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. .....lb. .40 - .44
Tribasic ctns., c.l. .....lb. .39 - —
ctns., l.c.l. .....lb. .40 - .44
Aluminum sulfate, coml., grd., bgs. c.l., works, frt. equald ton.41.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.44.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 4.30 - 8.30
USP, gran., 400-lb. dm., works. lb. .30 - —
USP, powd., dms., works ... lb. .27 - —
Aluminum sulfate prices $1 per ton higher in the South.
Aluminum trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots .....oz. 6.50 -10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoacetic acid, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.35 - 1.60
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.15 - 1.18
p-Aminobenzoic acid, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.72 —
2-Amino-4-chlorophenol, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.15 - 3.85
p-Aminodiphenylamine, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. .....lb. .42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
dms. smaller lots. lbs. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dm., frt. alld lb. 3.25 - —
p-Aminosalicylic acid, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.40 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald E. of Rockies ton.92.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt equald, E. of Rockies ton.94.50 - —
Aqueous, 29.4%, tanks, works, anhyd. basis, E. of Rockies ton.95.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal., gray, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 —
bgs. l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -12.65
Ammoniac, sal., white (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .40 - —
Ammonium benzoate, USP, 100-lb. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works. lb. 1.90 - —
Ammonium biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton 325 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs.22.86 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs.24.11 - —
Ammonium bicarbonate, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 9.50 - —

Ammonium bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Ammonium bifluoride, ams., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Ammonium bromide, NF, gran., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .44 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Ammonium carbonate, USP, lump, dms., c.l lb. .15½- —
Ammonium chloride, white, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - 8.45
USP, gran., 250-lb. dm lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium citrate dibasic, 250-lb. dm f.o.b works lb .77 - —
Ammonium dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate)
Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride)
Ammonium gluconate, tech., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .45 - —
Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqeous).
Ammonium iodide, NF, 25-lb. jar, f.o.b. works lb. 4.51 - —
Ammonium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
dms., t.t.l. frt. alld lb .21½- —
tanks, frt alld lb. .19½- —
Ammonium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bgs. l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.65
Ammonium linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Ammonium molybdate, CP, cryst., 400 lb dms. 15,000-lbs works. lb. 1.22 - —
400-lb dms. 2,000-lb contracts, works lb 1.23 - —
400-lb dms. works lb 1.24 - —
Ammonium nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade 33.5% N bgs. f.o.b works ton.67.00 - —
dom., with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., c.l., Hopewell, Va ton.48.00 - —
Imp. Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs. c.l., ship't point frt. equald to $3 ton base price ton.70.00 - —
Ammonium oxalate, tech., fine gran. 250-lb dm., f.o.b works E lb. .28½- —
Tech. powd. 200-lb. dm., same basis lb. .28½- —
Ammonium pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l. works ton.193.00 - —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs.15.27 - —
bgs. smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs.16.52 -18.52
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher in bags.
Ammonium persulfate, tech., dms., 10-ton lots or more, works lb. .18 - —
dms. smaller lots, works lb. .20 - .23
Ammonium phosphate, comL, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Dibasic, NF, V, bbls., dms lb. .46 - —
Dibasic, tech. bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .09¼- —
Ammonium silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12¼- .13¼
Ammonium sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .19 —
bgs. l.c.l. works lb. .20½- .27
Ammonium sulfate, standard granular, bulk f.o.b works, base price ton.32.00 - —
Purif., c.l., 100-lb. bgs., f.o.b. works lb. .08½- —
Large granular bulk, c.l. works ton.35.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
Tech., bulk, c.l., t.l., works ton.52.00 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.56.00 - —
bgs. l.c.l. t.l. works 100 lbs 3.20 - 5.20
Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt equald., 100% basis. ton.160.00 - —
Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Ammonium thiocyanate, tech., cryst. dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Tech., soln., 50%, tanks, frt. equald., basis ammonium thiocyanate content lb. .17¼- —
Ammonium thioglycolate, coml., 55-gal. dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb 1.15 - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride, monobasic, dms lb.17.50 -23.50
dl-Amphetamine hydrochloride, dibasic dms lb 4.50 - 6.00
d-Amphetamine phosphate, fib dms., 100-lb. lots lb.15.00 - —
dl-Amphetamine phosphate, dms.lb 4.20 - 5.60
d-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms. lb.15.00 -17.00
dl-Amphetamine sulfate, fib. dms., lb. 4.20 - 5.60
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dist., from 125° to 150°C., dms., c.l., frt alld E of Rockies lb. .18½- .19
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - .16½
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .16½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks dlvd lb. .14½- —
Syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .16½ —
Amyl alcohol, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil refd).
Amyl alcohol, ferment, refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½- —
refd., ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45½- —
ex pentane, mixed amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16½- —
Primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
Sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .14½- —
1-pentanol (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Amyl n-butyrate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.20
p-tert Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .29 - —
Amyl salicylate, cns., dms. lb. .71 - —
Amyris oil, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Anethol, tech., dms. lb. .80 - .92
USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.05 - —
Angelica root, bls lb. .50 - 1.00
Angelica root oil, bots lb.120.00 -140.00
Angelica seed oil, bots lb.120.00 -130.00
Aniline dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .18 - —
Aniline oil (see Aniline).
Aniline salt, dms., c.l., t.l., 20,000 lbs. min., frt. alld lb. .32 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
Anise oil, USP, dms lb. 1.90 - 3.00
Anise seed, Turkish, bgs lb. .24 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Anisic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.50 - 2.20
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, dms., c.l., t.l. f.o.b., works lb. .42½- —
dms., t.c.l., minimum shipment 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .45 - —
Anthranilic acid, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .70 - —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. .73 - —
Electrical grade, bgs. t.c.l., same basis lb 1.10 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Antimony metal, bulk, c.l., mines. lb. .32½- —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .33 - —
Antimony oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- .30
bgs., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .28 - .31½
Prices of antimony oxide are 2c. higher west of the Rockies.
Antimony sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. .23 - —
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Antimony trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails, c.l., works lb. .41 - —
pails, t.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., 250-lb., dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .69½- —
USP, powd., 250-lb. dm., same basis lb. .74½- —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 25-oz. lots oz.35.60 - —
Apricot kernel oil, USP, dms lb. .55 - .70
Arabic gum, amber sorts, 10 bgs. lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., bbls lb. .27 - .30
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .18 - .20
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins, 100 oz. or more oz. 4.00 - —
l-Arginine, free base, dms., 10-kilo 5-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
l-Arginine glutamate, dms., 10-kilo lots or more kilo.64.80 - —
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 5-kilo lots or more kilo.60.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true Montana), bls. lb. .75 - —
Aromatic petroleum solvents (see Solvent Naphtha, petroleum, aromatic).
Arsenic, crude (95%), bulk, c.l., works lb. .016 - —
bbls., c.l., works lb. .031 - —
Arsenic trioxide, NF, powd., dms., 300-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. .48 - —
Arsenic, white, powd., bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
bbls., t.c.l., works lb. .06½- .07½
Arsenous acid, tech. (see Arsenic, white).
Arsenous acid, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Arylid maroons, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.70 - —
Light shades, bbls. lb. 2.85 - —
Asafetida gum, cns lb. .36 - .40
Powd., bbls., dms lb. .75 - .80
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, New York).
Asbestos, Canadian crude
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.80.00 - —
7D, c.l (30 tons), mines ton.75.00 - —
7F, c.l (30 tons), mines ton.71.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.61.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.50.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.43.00 - —
7RF c.l (30 tons), mines ton.44.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 41.00 - —
7TF c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.44.00 - —
Asbestos prices are in Canadian funds; l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher.
Ascorbic acid, USP, dms., 100-kilos. kilo. 6.35 - —
dms., less than 100-kilos kilo. 6.60 - —
Ash, black (see Barium sulfide).
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.43.00 - —
ex-whse, 5 tons or more, N. Y., N. J ton.89.50 - —
select, brilliant black, 340°-360°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines. ton.46.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.43.00 - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refy gal. .09¼- —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09¼- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy. ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refy. ton.20.00 - —

you're doggone tootin'



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★ *Butyl Alcohol* ★ *Acetone* ★ *Refined Fusel Oil*
★ *Butyl Acetate* ★ *Acetaldehyde* ★ *Proprietary Solvent*
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Aspirin (see Acetylsalicylic Acid).
Atropine, NF, tins ..... oz. Nom.
Atropine sulfate, USP, bots, 10 oz. lots ..oz. 5.25 • —
Azelaic acid, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .37 • —
bgs., ton lots, same basis ..... lb. .38 • —

B

Bacitracin, sterile, over 500,000,000 units 50,000 units. .90 • —
non-sterile, over 500,000,000 units, 50,000 units. .65 • —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.25 1.35
Barberry root bark, bgs lb 1.00 1.10
Barbital, NF 100-lb dms., f.o.b. works lb. 4.50 • —
Barbital sodium, NF, 100-lb dms. lb. 4.75 • —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.111.50 • —
bgs. smaller lots, works ton.126.50 • —
Barium chlorate, dms., works lb. .32 • .41
Barium chloride anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton.176.00 • —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton.196.00 • —
NF, cryst., dms., 400-lbs., works lb. .23 • —
Tech. cryst., bgs. c.l. works, 100 lbs 7.00 • —
bgs. t.c.l. works 100 lbs 8.00 • —
Barium chromate, bgs. frt. equald. lb .38 • —
Barium dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Barium hydrate, cryst. bgs., c.l. t.l., frt. equald ton.208.00 • —
bgs., t.c.l., t.l. frt equald ton.218.00 • —
Barium monohydrate, 98% bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs.11.25 • —
bgs. t.c.l., frt equald 100 lbs.11.75 • —
Barium monoxide (see Barium oxide)
Barium nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb .16 • —
bbls., t.c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb .17 • —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald ton275.00 • —
dms. t.c.l., t.l. frt equald ton 285.00 • —
Barium peroxide, dms. frt equald lb .20 —
Barium stearate, ctns. c.l. frt alld. lb .41 • —
ctns., t.c.l. same basis lb. .42 .46
Barium sulfate, tech (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
Barium sulfate, X-ray, 100-lb dm. lb. .19 • —
Barium sulfide, dms., c.l. works ton.100.00 —
dms., t.c.l., works ton.110.00 —
Barytes, southern, off-color, bgs. mines ton 3.00 • —
95-75% bgs., mines ton.30.00 • —
white, water-grd paper bgs. c.l. St. Louis ton.60.00 60.25
paper bgs. ex whse New York ton 84.85 —
Battery acid, cbys., c.l., works b. 100 lbs 2.35 —
cbys. t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs 2.65 10.95
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 7.00 10.00
Bay oil NF Puerto Rican 50-55% cns lb. 4.00 • —
55-60%, cns. ..... lb. 4.00 • —
NF, West Indian, 50-55%, cns. dms lb. 4.25 4.50
Bayberry wax, bgs lb. .65 .70
Beeswax, crude, African, bgs lb. .52 • .54
Brazilian, bgs. ..... lb. .56 • .57
Central American, bgs ..... lb. .55 • .56
Chilean, bgs. ..... lb. .57 Nom.
Refd. USP, bleached white, bricks 100-lb ctns lb. .67 .69
white, slabs, 100-lb ctns lb. .66 .68
yellow, bricks, 100-lb ctns lb .59 .61
yellow, slabs, 100-lb ctns lb .58 .60
Belladonna leaf, bls lb .24 .26
Belladonna root, bls ..... lb. .35 • .38
Bentonite, dom 200 mesh, bgs. c.l. mines ton.14.00 • —
Imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs. 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.95.20 • —
bgs., 1-ton lots, ex whse ton.99.00 • —
Imp. Italian, white, low gel. bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton.93.40 • —
bgs., 1-ton lots ex whse ton.97.16 • —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .44 • —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms ..... lb. .74 • —
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l. ..... lb. .42 • —
dms., t.c.l. ..... lb. .44 • —
Benzene, pure or nitration, tanks, works:
Baton Rouge, La gal. .34 • —
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .34 • —
Birmingham district gal. .34 • —
Chicago district ... gal. .34 • —
Cleveland district ... gal. .34 • —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .34 —
Houston, Tex. ..... gal. .34 • —
Johnstown, Pa. ..... gal. .34 • —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .34 • —
Middletown, Ohio .... gal. .34 • —
Mennequa, Colo. ... gal. .34 • —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 • —
Pittsburgh district gal. .34 • —
Port Arthur, Tex. gal. .34 • —
St. Louis, Mo. District gal. .34 • —
Sparrows Point, Md ... gal. .34 • —
Syracuse, N. Y. ..... gal. .34 • —
Terre Haute, Ind gal .34 • —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .34 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal .34 • —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .34 • —
Benzene hexachloride 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
Benzene hexachloride, tech., high gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd. gamma-unit. .0075 —
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit. .0065 —
Tech., low gamma, bgs., c.l., t.l., consignment, dlvd gamma-unit. .0075 —
bgs., c.l., t.l., direct sale, f.o.b. works gamma-unit. .0056 —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb 1.19 • —
bbls., t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 • —
Benzidine sulfate, tech., bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb 1.21 • —
Benzidine yellow, AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.20 • —
AAOT, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb 2.55 • —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd. ..... lb 3.40 • —
Benzocaine, dms., 100-lbs., frt alld. lb. 3.25 • —
Benzoic acid, tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb .25 .37
dms., t.t.l., same basis ..... lb. .29 • .41
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21 • —
USP, bbls., dms., ton lots lb .48 • —
bbls. dms., 1,000-lb lots lb .50 —

BENZOL

Benzol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Benzene.

Benzoin gum, Sumatra, cs. ..... lb .32 —
Benzophenone, dms lb 1.35 1.46
Benzotriazole, tech dms, 1,000-lb lots, works lb 1.95 • —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb lots or more, frt. equald. lb. .21 • —
cbys., smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .23 • —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .22 • —
cbys., t.c.l., same basis lb. .23 • —
tanktrucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 • —
Benzoyl peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb lots, works lb. .98 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .54 • —
Benzyl alcohol, NF, dms. ..... lb. .54 • —
Tech., dms., dlvd. ..... lb. .47½- .65
Benzyl benzoate, USP, 40-lb. dms. lb. .62 • —
Benzyl chloride, tech., dms., c.l., f.o.b. frt. equald lb. .23 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 • —
tanktrucks, dlvd., Metropolitan area lb. .21 • —
Benzyl cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 3.80 • 4.00
N-Benzyl-N,N-dimethylamine, 50 dms., frt. alld lb. 1.25 • —
12-49 dms., same basis ..... lb. 1.35 • —
1-11 dms., same basis ..... lb. 1.90 • —
Benzyl formate, cns. ..... lb. 1.70 1.85
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns ..... lb. 8.20 8.30
Benzyl propionate, bots ..... lb. 1.30 1.35
Benzyl salicylate, bots ..... lb. 1.50 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots ..... lb. 1.65 • 1.75
Benzylidine chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb 56.50 • —
Berberine hydrochloride, bots lb.56.50 • —
Bergamot oil, nat. NF, Italian, cns. lb.11.00 -12.00
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betahydroxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid)
Betamethylnaphthalene (see Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaoxynaphthoic acid (see b-Oxynaphthoic acid).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride tech.)
Biotin, cryst. bots gram 10.00 —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl)
Birchtar oil, crude, cns ..... lb 1.50 1.90
Rectified, cns. ..... lb 1.75 2.00
Bismuth chloride, jars ..... lb 5.11 —
Bismuth hydroxide, dms lb 4.60 4.65
Bismuth metal, bxs, ton lots lb 2.25 —
Bismuth nitrate, cryst., 200-lb. dm. to. 2.25 • —
Bismuth oxychloride, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 4.92 • —
Bismuth subcarbonate, USP, 25-lb. dm., f.o.b., works lb. 3.70 • —
Bismuth subgallate, NF, 200-lb dm. f.o.b works lb 3.98 • —
Bismuth subiodide, fib dms lb 5.37 • —
Bismuth subnitrate, NF, 200-lb dm. f.o.b., works lb. 3.10 • —
Bismuth subsalicylate, USP, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b works lb. 4.15 • —
Bismuth trioxide, 100-lb dms., f.o.b works lb. 4.40 • —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., bars lb 4.22 • —
Bisphenol-A, bgs., c.l., t.l., single shipt. 70,000-lbs or more, frt. alld lb. .30½- —
bgs., c.l., t.l., less than 70,000-lbs., same basis lb. .31 • —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
Blackberry root bark, bls lb 50 .55

BLACK PIGMENTS

Black pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Black, acetylene, may be found in the A's under Acetylene black

Blanc fixe, direct process, bgs. c.l., works ton.160.00 —
bgs., t.c.l., works ton.170.00 • —
bgs., t.c.l., New York whse ton 215.00 —
Blood, dried 16-16½% ammonia, bgs., New York unit-ton 5.50 —
Bloodroot, bls. ..... lb. .80 • .85

BLUE PIGMENTS

Blue pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Blue, ultramarine, may be found in the U's under Ultramarine blue

Blue dyes (see Dyes)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate)
Bois de rose oil, Brazilian, dms lb 2.05 • —
Peruvian, dms. lb 1.65 • —
BON acid, maroons, pure, bbls lb 1.75 —
Resinated, bbls lb 1.50 —
Bone black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .1750- .2225
t.c.l., works lb .1950- .2425
Pacific coast bone black prices 3¼c. per lb higher
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton.100.00 • —
Bone phosphate defluorinated of lime (see Defluorinated phosphate).
Bone phosphate, precip (see Calcium phosphate tribasic)
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 92.00 • —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 7.67 • —
Tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 8.91 -10.91
bulk c.l. works ton 83.00 —
Tech., gran., decanydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.50.00 • —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 5.31 • —
bgs. smaller lots same basis 100 lbs. 6.56 8.56
bulk c.l., works ton 43.50 —
Tech., pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.64.50 • —
bgs. ton lots ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.12 • —
bgs. smaller lots same basis 100 lbs. 7.37 9.37
bulk, c.l., works ton.58.00 —
USP, powd., bgs. c.l., works ton 54.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 6.57 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs. 7.82 • 9.82
Bordeaux powder, tribasic, bgs. c.l., dlvd lb. .24 • —
bgs. t.c.l., same basis lb. .26 • —
Boric acid, tech. anhyd. 99.9% bgs., c.l., works ton.335.00 • —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago 100 lbs.21.27 • —
bgs. smaller lots same basis 100 lbs.22.52 -24.52
cryst. 99.9% bgs. c.l. works ton.163.50 —
bgs. ton lots, ex whse New York or Chicago 100 lbs.11.67 • —
bgs. smaller lots same basis 100 lbs.12.92 -14.92
dms. c.l., works ton.188.50 —
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago 100 lbs.13.17 • —
Boric acid, tech., cryst., dms., smaller lots, same basis ....100 lbs.14.42 • —
gran., 99.9%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.112.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 8.78 • —
bgs. smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.10.03 -12.03
dms. c.l., works ton.137.00 —
dms., ton lots, ex whse, New York or Chicago 100 lbs.10.29 • —
dms. smaller lots same basis 100 lbs.11.54 • —
bulk, c.l. works ton.106.00 • —
powd., bgs., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago 100 lbs. 9.20 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.10.45 -12.45
dms., ton lots, ex whse., New York or Chicago 100 lbs.10.71 • —
dms., smaller lots, same basis 100 lbs.11.96 • —
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher in bags.
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.75 • —
Boron trichloride CP 1,800-lb. cyls., works lb. 1.25 • —
100-lb. cyls. works lb. 1.70 • —
Boron trifluoride, gas, cyls., t.l., works lb. 70 • —
cyls., t.t.l. works lb. 70 • —
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Broenner's acid, bbls lb 1.53 • —
Bromine, purif., gs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .32 • —
cs., t.c.l. same basis lb .34 • .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 • —
ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .31 .34
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Bromochloromethane, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .48 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .50 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .47 • —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, 5-gal. cby., frt. equald lb 1.95 • —
Bromstyrol, bots lb 5.25 5.35
Brucine, cns. ..... oz. 1.10 • —
Brucine sulfate, NF, cns ..... oz. .85 • —
Buchu leaves, bbls ..... lb. .60 • .65

BROWN PIGMENTS

Brown pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Brown, Iron oxide, may be found in the I's under Iron oxide brown.

Butadiene, ctd cyls., c.l., refy lb .21 —
cyls., t.c.l., refy ..... lb. .22 —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12¾- —
Butene-1, tanks, works ..... lb .0625- —
Butene-2, tanks, works ..... lb. .0570- —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .17 • —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .14¾- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼- —
n-Butyl acrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb. .37½- —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 • —
n-Butyl alcohol, ferment, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 • —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld ..... lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .17 • —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .15½- —
Sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 • —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., dlvd. E lb. .16 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Butyl aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Butyl chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .38¼- —
n-Butyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .35¼- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .36 • —
tanks, works lb. .33¼- —
Butyl lactate, dms., c.l. frt. alld. E. Rockies lb. .42½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 • —
Butyl laurate, dms., works lb. .37½- —
Butyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .55 • —
dms, t.c.l., works lb. .55½- —
Butyl oleate, refd., dms., t.c.l., works lb. .32 —
Butyl phenylacetate, dms lb 4.50 4.60
Butyl phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Butyl stearate, CP, dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .27¼- —
tech., dms., c.l., same basis ... lb. .25¾- —
Butylamine (see Mono- Di- and Tributylamine).
tert-Butylamine, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .47 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .47½- —
tc., t.t., same basis lb. .45 • —
Butylated hydroxyanisole, food grade, dms. dlvd lb 4.75 • —
6-tert-Butyl m cresol (see Mono-tert-butyl-m cresol)
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p cresol)
1,3 Butylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .22 • —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 • —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .25½- —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .26½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .23½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .19½- —
Butyric acid, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .34 • —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .32½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).
Butyrolactone, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .40 • —
dms, t.c.l., same basis lb .43 —
n-Butyronitrile, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .56½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .57½- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .54 • —

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium CP red, dark shade, bbls., frt alld E of Rockies lb 5.55 • —
Light shade, bbls, same basis lb 4.65 • —
Medium shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 5.30 • —
Medium, light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 4.90 • —
Orange-red shade, bbls, same basis lb 4.30 —
Yellow, all shades, bbls frt alld E. of Rockies lb. 3.02 • —
Cadmium chloride, 400-lb dms., f.o.b. shipping point lb. 1.56½- —
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb fib. dms lb 6.75 7.00
Cadmium metal, ingots or sticks, ton lots, cs., dlvd lb. 1.80 • —
Cadmium nitrate, purif. cryst., 400-lb. dms., less than 5,000 lbs., f.o.b. shipping point, lb. .84 • —
400-lb. dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .90 • —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone orange, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. 1.73 • —
Cadmium-mercury lithopone red, dark shade, bbls., same Basis lb. 2.03 • —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis, lb. 1.80 • —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.95 • —
Red, medium light shade bbls. same basis lb. 1.88 • —
Red, maroon shade, bbls same basis lb. 2.11 • —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone maroon, bbls., frt. alld E of Rockies lb. 2.84 • —
Orange, bbls., same basis lb. 1.66 • —
Cadmium-selenide lithopone red, orange-red shade bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 • —
Red, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.64 • —
Red, light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.96 • —
Red, medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.31 • —
Red, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.08 • —
Cadmium-selenide, lithopone, yellow, all shades bbls frt alld E. of Rockies lb. 1.27 • —
Caffeine, NF citrated, dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb 2.70 • —
USP, syn., cryst., hydrous, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. alld lb. 2.25 • —
hydrous, powd., 150-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 2.25 • —
USP, syn., cryst., anhyd., powd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. lb. 2.40 • —
Cajuput oil, native, cns. ..... lb 1.75 2.00
Redist. USP, cns ..... lb 1.90 2.10
Calamine, USP, dms. ..... lb. .34 —
Calamus oil, bots ..... lb.12.00 -20.00
Calciferol, cryst., 10-kilo or more lots, works gram .54 • —
1-10 kilo lots gram .55 • —
Calciferol in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, trihydrate, fib. dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb 3.10 • —
Calcium bromide, NF, jars, 100 lbs. or more lb. 1.10 • —
Calcium carbide, standard generator size, 600-lb dms. c.l., dlvd ton.149.00 • —
Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l. works ton.10.50 —
Chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd, 5 to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
Precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.00 -38.50
bgs., c.l., works ton.45.00 -53.50
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.38.00 —
bgs., t.c.l. works ton.48.00 -53.00
Surface treated, bgs., c.l., works, ton.42.00 -44.00
bgs., c.l., works ton.57.00 -59.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works, ton 117.50 167.50
bgs., t.c.l., works ton.137.50 -187.50
Calcium chloride, conc., flake or pellet, 94-97%, paper bgs., c.l. works, frt equald ton.39.30 • —
Flake, 77-80% paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.32.00 • —
Liquor, 40% tanks, frt equald ton.12.50 • —
Powd., 77% min., paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.38.00 • —
Purif., gran., dms lb 27 —
Solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.30.50 • —
dms. t.c.l. works, frt. equald ton.36.00 -73.00
USP, gran., dms. lb .32 • —
Calcium chromate, bgs., dlvd lb. .37 • —
Calcium cyclamate, 100-lb dms lb. 1.95 • —
Calcium gluconate, USP, AA grade, 100-lb dm., ton lb. 73½- —
USP, powd., 100-lb dm., ton lb. .66½- —
Calcium hydride, lump, dms. works, lb. 2.20 3.00
Calcium hypochlorite, high test, gran., 45-lb. cs., dlvd E of Rockies cs.27.50 • —
100-lb. dms., same basis dm.39.50 • —
Calcium hypophosphite, dms., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.28 • —
Calcium iodide, 25-lb. jars, works, lb. 4.27 • —
Calcium lactate, NF, dms., f.o.b. works lb. .43 • .46
Calcium mandelate, USP, 150-lb. dm., works lb. 3.25 • —
Calcium naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt equald lb. .30 • —
Calcium pantothenate, USP, jars, 1 kilo or more, kilo.35.00 • —
Calcium para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-aminosalicylate).
Calcium phenosulfonate, dms lb. 1.24 • 1.25
Calcium phosphate, dibasic, USP, dihydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 • —
Feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., Bonnie, Fla., frt. equald ton.81.00 • —
bgs. c.l., t.l., f.o.b. Texas City works ton 75.50 • —
bgs., t.c.l. ton.91.00 • —
Feed grade, 21% P., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.97.65 • —
bgs. t.c.l. frt equald ton 107.65 • —
Prices of calcium phosphate dibasic in bulk $3 per ton less than bgs. c.l. prices.
Monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.45 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.95 • —
Tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.25 • —
bgs. t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.10.00 • —
Calcium propionate, any quantity, dms., dlvd E. of Rockies. lb. .37 • —
Prices W. of Rockies 3c. per lb. more.
Calcium phytate, bgs., 50 lbs. or more, f.o.b. warehouse N. Y. lb. .39 • —
Calcium resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .45 • —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 • —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Calcium silicate, paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Calcium stearate, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .39 • —
ctns., t.c.l. lb. .40 • .44
Calomel, NF, mild, powd., dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b. works lb 4.32 • —
NF, mild, precip., dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 5.67 • —

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Buying interest in oils and fats continued spotty, chiefly for actual requirements last week. Among edible oils, cottonseed oil was sharply higher due to Corn oil sold down ¼ cent, but closed steadier. Peanut oil was scarce and higher. scarcity of crude cottonseed oil. Soybean oil advanced sharply with futures. Crude coconut oil was higher with moderate trading reported before prices were raised fractionally. Copra was higher for shipment. Olive oil was inactive and limited sales took place of 5 cents less on spot. Interest in shipments from Spain also lagged.

Tallow and greases were steadier because of improved demand for dealers account. Soapers interest continued limited. Export inquiry was spotty. Offers were less active than heretofore, with sellers asking ⅛ cent more.

Tung oil continued to move upward —½ cent per pound—reflecting the higher cost of surplus government stocks. Buying interest was light, but offerings were scarce owing to diminishing supplies. Sperm oil was also firmer and raised ¾ cent per pound.

Sharp advances in flaxseed due to drought, resulted in an advance of 3/5 cent in linseed oil. Crude tall oil was stronger and in tight supply. Producers advanced the price ¼ cent for third quarter delivery, effective July 1. Refined grades were also stronger. Tall oil fatty acids were raised ¾ to 1 cent per pound. Crude menhaden oil was held at recent decline of ¼ cent.

Soybean meal rallied and advanced $1.50 a ton. Linseed meal was also stronger, and was boosted $4 a ton, reflecting sharp advance of flaxseed. Cottonseed and peanut meals were scarce and merely nominal.

Price Trends

Advanced

Carnauba wax, yellow, 2c. per lb.
Coconut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Greases, ⅛c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, crude, ½c. per lb.
Refd., ½c. per lb.
Linseed meal, 44c. per ton
Lard cash, ½c. per lb.
Linseed oil, 3/5c. per lb.
Peanut oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1.50 per ton.
Soybean oil, crude ⅜c. per lb.
Refd., ⅜c. per lb.
Tall oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Tall oil fatty acid, ¾c. per lb.
Tallow, edible, ½c. per lb.
inedible, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Cocoa butter, 1c. per lb.
Corn oil, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Refd., ¼c. per lb.
Olive oil, spot, 5c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1960
109.63	109.16	111.13	112.51

For Current Prices See Page 8

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Despite spotty demand, this market remained steady, reflecting the strength of replacements from Brazil. No. 1 Brazilian oil was firm at 17¾c. to 18c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, with trading on that basis. Domestic grades also were steady and unchanged.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:

	Pounds	
	Castor Beans	Castor Oil
Last week	.....	.....
Previous week	.....	2,800,000
Corresponding week, 1960	311,250	1,954,000
Total this year	.....	41,210,000
Corresponding week, 1960	2,791,950	44,918,000

Coconut—Crude was steadier with primary sources. Trading was moderate. Tankcars were raised to 11½c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific coast for prompt shipment and at 12⅜c. to 12½c., f.o.b. New York.

Corn—Crude declined ½c., but closed firmer. Sales took place at 15¾c. per pound, tankers, f.o.b. mills and bid thereat. Refined was lower at 19.48c., tankcars, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Feature of futures last week was the firmness of July delivery on the New York Produce Exchange. The scarcity of cash oil brought short covering and trade buying which caused the price of July oil to advance 75 points, while later positions closed practically unchanged for the period. Trading was mixed and market was irregular. Refined salad was firmer and raised to 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York for prompt delivery.

Crude was scarce and firmer. Offers were scanty and quotations more or less nominal at 13⅝c., tankcars, Valley and southeast and 13⅜c., Waco.

Consumption of refined cottonseed oil in May was indicated at 2,420 tankcars against 2,339 in April and 2,116, May 1960. Total for (10 months August-May) was 24,821 tankcars compared with 23,266 for the same time last year. Visible supply end of May was estimated at 8,322 tankcars against 9,229, a year ago.

Linseed—Prices advanced 3/5c. per pound due to the sharp advance in flaxseed, caused by crop damage by drought. Raw oil was raised to 14½c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, July-September delivery; 14.70c., October-December, same basis and 15.58c. f.o.b. New York.

Soybean—Crude rallied with futures scoring fractional advance. Tankcars closed nominal at 11⅜c. per pound, f.o.b. Decatur, unrestricted for prompt shipment. Refined salad was higher at 13⅝c., New York basis.

Disappearance of crude soybean oil in May was reported at 6,182 tankcars, against 5,512 in April and 6,508, May 1960. Total for 8 months (October-May totaled 46,918 tankcars compared with 46,825 during the same period last year. Visible supply at end of May was estimated at 19,935 tankcars against 13,629 a year ago.

Tall—Active demand and tight supplies kept this market in a strong position. Tall oil fatty acids were firm and low sellers raised prices to the higher levels announced May 15 by other producers. Fatty acids less 2 per cent rosin acid ranged from 7¾c. to 9c. per pound, tankcars, works, depending upon grade and 2-6 percent rosin acid from 6½c. to 7c., same basis. Crude tallow oil also was firmer and advanced to 3½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works, effective July 1.

Tung—Higher price paid for surplus government oil, further stiffened this market. Sales were reported locally at 27¼c. and 27½c. per pound, tankcars, New York for prompt delivery. Offers continued light and were maintained at the higher figure. Drums were lifted to 29c. to 29¼c., spot, according to quantity.

Sales of surplus government tung oil were made at higher prices last week. Bids were accepted for 600,000 pounds at 27.02 per pound, bulk, f.o.b. Marrero, La., (for unrestricted use) ½c. higher than the previous week. Bids were received for 1,950,000 pounds. The government will offer another 600,000 pounds on Wednesday.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, June 30, follow:

	Sales	Cents per Pound High	Low	Close
July	747	15.40	14.24	15.32 S
Sept.	513	14.35	13.77	14.27 S
Oct.	53	13.96	13.55	13.92 S
Dec.	136	13.90	13.35	13.76@13.82
March	50	14.00	13.48	13.82@13.90
May	26	14.00	13.51	13.83@13.90
July (1962)	3	13.90	13.57	13.83@13.95

Total sales and switches, 1,528 contracts.

Miscellaneous

Copra—Market was steadier and slightly higher. Prompt shipment was held at $152 per ton, c.i.f Pacific coast.

Flaxseed—Market was stronger reflecting drought conditions in North central states and Canada. Crusher raised bids to $3.60 per bushel.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Market was steadier, with sales for dealers account at slightly higher levels. Choice white was higher at 7¼c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, as to seller. Yellow grease was held at 5¾c. to 5⅞c., same basis.

Lard—Prices advanced sharply for all positions. Cash lard was boosted to 9¾c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow—Improved demand chiefly for dealers account created a firmer tone.

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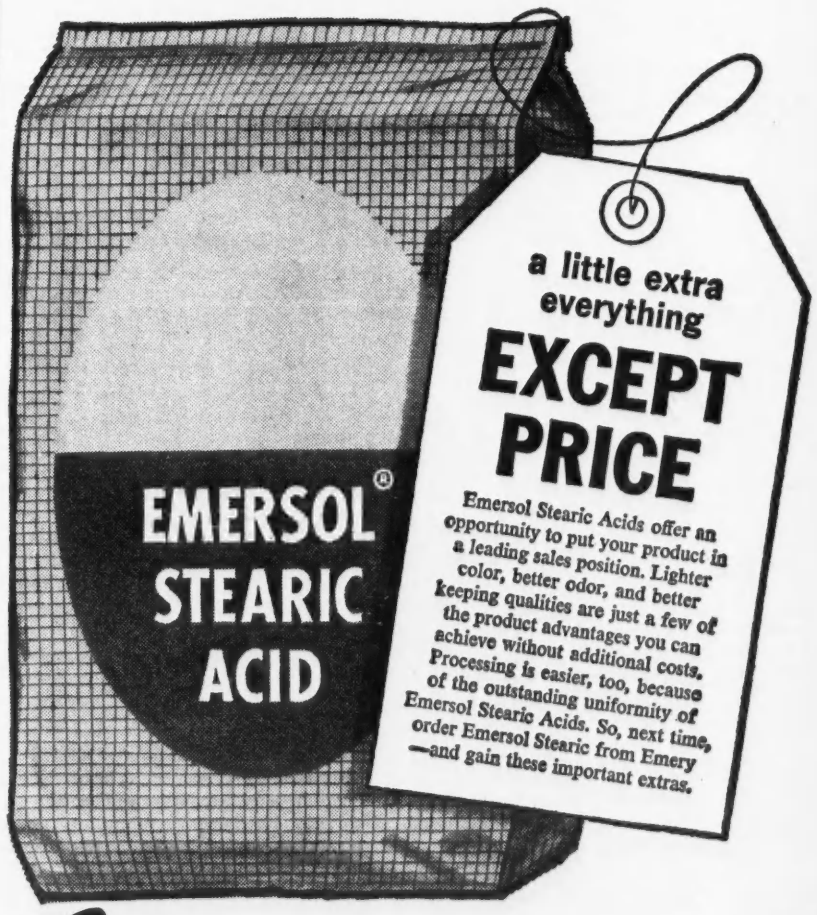
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Oil, Fats and Waxes

Offers were held ⅛c. to ¼c. higher. Soapers absorbed limited quantity at unchanged prices, while dealers paid premiums. Bleachable fancy ranged from 6¼c. to 6⅜c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; prime, 6⅛c.; special, 5⅞c. to 6c.; and No. 1, 5¾c. to 5⅞c., same basis. Edible tallow was ½c. higher.

Fish Oils

Sperm—Tighter supply conditions and steady demand strengthened the market. Prices were raised ¾c. per pound. Natural winter was higher at 14½c. per pound, tankcars and bleached winter, 1c. more.

Whale—World production for 1961 was forecast at 450,000 tons, about 6 percent more than last year by the Department of Agriculture. Sperm oil output was placed at 130,000 tons, up 8 percent from 1960.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Trading continued slow. Supplies were light. Quotations were merely nominal. Meal, 41 percent was quoted around $65 to $66 per ton, sacked in the Mississippi Valley and $70 to $72, f.o.b. Alabama-Georgia.

Linseed Meal—Demand from the country is somewhat better but mixers are not avid buyers. Periodic shutdowns have depleted reserves. In addition, crushers have just filled an export order for 2,400 tons. Shipping directions are good. Extracted meal, 34 percent, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b. Minneapolis advanced to $52.50 per ton through July. Old process expeller was firm at $58.50 July-August, and $62, September-December.

Soybean Meal—Meal was easier but rallied at the close, regaining early declines. Unrestricted meal, 44 percent was advanced to $64 per ton, prompt delivery.

Waxes, Vegetable

Feature of this market last week was the improved demand for yellows, which caused prices to advance at least 2c. per pound. Offers from Brazil were extremely scarce and tied in with purchases of fatty grades. Dealers were in the market for yellows on spot but sellers were favoring consumers. No. 1 yellow Ceara yellow was higher with sales on the basis of 84c. to 86c. per pound, spot, for consumers account and 2c. to 3c. higher for Parnahyba, same basis. No. 3 Ceara crude was unchanged at 58c. to 60c. per pound, spot, as to quantity, while No. 3 Parnahyba was higher at 62c. to 63c., same basis.

Gov't Deal With Publicker

—Continued from page 4

and doubted whether the sale will involve only deteriorated corn in the government inventory.

He said the 64-cent price to be paid by Publicker is only about one-half of the current market price for that type of corn. He wondered whether others besides Publicker would be able to buy corn under the same terms and under substantially the same conditions, or whether the specifications are so restricted that only Publicker can qualify.

Sen. Williams joined in the debate with a bitter denunciation of the agreement. He said he had asked the same question of officials of the Department of Agriculture and "was advised that the specifications under which this cheap corn would be available were drafted in such form that the Publicker corporation is the only company in the United States that could qualify under its order."

He added that he has asked Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman for a complete record of all shipments involved in the sale, showing the grade of every carload shipped.

He wants copies of the inspection reports on each car shipped, the origin of shipments, the year the corn was originally stored and all other pertinent information.

He said that the department frankly admits that it fully expects to release some No. 1 and No. 2 corn in order to fill the contract and claims it made this concession in order to get an agreement from the company that it would not insist on buying molasses from Castro. Continuing, Sen. Williams declared:

"I think it is a sad state of affairs when in this country we have to pay American citizens to keep them from dealing with the Castro government.

"Certainly the US government has all the authority it needs to stop the trade with Cuba, and it should have been stopped a long time ago.

"There has been much criticism from members of congress and from the White House of the trade with Cuba by some of our neighbors to the north. Yet we now find our own government condoning this trade right here in America.

"We find our government is subsidizing to the extent of a little over $8 million sales of corn at prices below the present market value in order to get consent from a company that it will refrain from further trade with Mr. Castro."

Sen. Williams charged that the 2 percent profit limitation imposed in the contract is "simply window dressing for public consumption" because it will be mathematically impossible to ever follow the finished product with any degree of accuracy through the series of Publicker corporations.

Trade Name Chemicals

—Continued from page 37

Carwin Company, North Haven, Conn., and Phelan-Faust Paint Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Trade Name Briefs

PLANT HORMONES: New data sheets on gibberellin have been issued by the chemical sales division of Chas. Pfizer & Company. The firm lists physical and chemical properties and recommended as well as potential uses for "Pfizer Gibberellin."

SILICONES: Dow Corning Corporation has issued an eight page production-engineering guide to silicones most useful in the production of rubber and plastic parts. The booklet provides reference to the different ways in which different silicone materials can aid rubber and plastics industry engineers maintain production schedules, minimize scrap, improve products, speed handling, and reduce maintenance and downtime.

URETHANES: Freeman Chemical Corporation, Port Washington, Wis., is offering a package system for urethane foam flotation tailored to fit boat construction and working requirements.

The company is working with boating manufacturers in developing and applying suitable urethane foam systems from its "Chempol 30-1325" polyol and "Chempol 30-1428" urethane prepolymer or other systems according to need.

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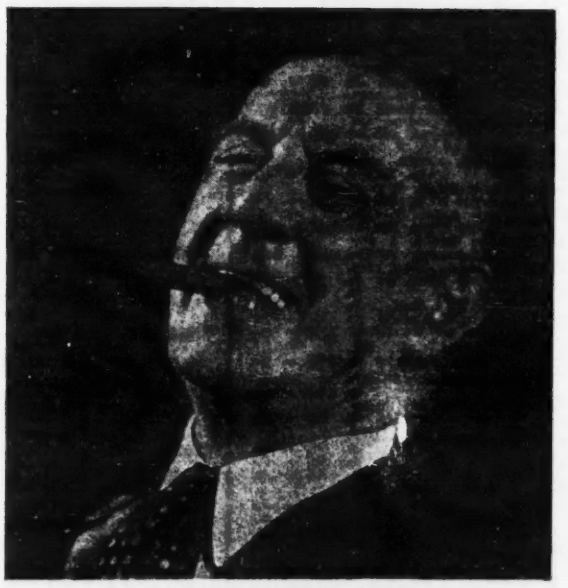
dms. incl., t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½-	—
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).			
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs	lb.	3.63	3.70
Camphor, syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more.	lb.	.45	—
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.53	—
bbls. smaller lots	lb.	.54	—
tablets, ctns., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.80	—
ctns., 500-lb. lots	lb.	.81	—
ctns., smaller lots	lb.	.82	—
Camphor oil, sassafrassy, dms.	lb.	.35	.55
White, dms.	lb.	.26	.50
Cananga oil, native, cns.	lb	5.00	6.50
Rectified, cns.	lb.	7.25	-10.00
Candelilla wax, crude, bgs	lb.	.57	.58
Refd., pure, bgs	lb.	.62	.63
Powdered Candelilla wax 20 to 100 mesh, 8c. higher.			
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.	lb.	1.00	—
powd., bgs.	lb.	1.15	—
Russian, bgs.	lb.	2.00	2.15
powd., bgs.	lb.	2.15	2.30
Capric acid, dms	lb.	.27¼-	.29¾
tanks	lb.	.24¾-	—
Caprolactam monomer, bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.52	—
bgs., t.c.l., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.57	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.49	—
Caprylic alcohol, 85% dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.19	—
dms., t.t.l., same basis	lb.	.19½-	—
tanks, frt. equald.	lb.	.16½-	—
Sec. 92-99% dms., c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.22	—
dms., t.c.l., f.o.b. works	lb.	.23	—
tanks, f.o.b. works	lb.	.19½-	—
Caprylic acid, dms	lb.	.27¼-	.29¾
tanks	lb.	.24¾-	—
Capsicum (see Pepper red).			
Capsicum oil (see Capsicum oleoresin).			
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. pepper, dms	lb.	4.00	—
NF, from African pepper, dms.	lb.	4.50	—
Caraway oil, NF, dms	lb.	4.25	4.50
Caraway seed Danish, bgs.	lb.	.16	—
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.15½-	—
Carbazole, 97%, bbls, ton lots, works	lb.	1.05	—
Carbon black, channel, rubber beads, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.08	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08½-	—
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.16¼-	—
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08¾-	—
ctns, l.c.l., whse	lb.	.13½-	—
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works.	lb.	.07¼-	—
bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.07¾-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd, or whse	lb.	.14½-	—
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.08¼-	—
ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.13	—
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.05¾-	—
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., whse	lb.	.12½-	—
pigment, high color beads, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.78	—
ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.87	—
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse	lb.	.22½-	—
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, 30,000-2,999,999 lbs., dlvd. Metropolitan areas, E	ton.	60.00	-115.00
bulk, 3,000,000 lbs. or more, dlvd Metropolitan areas, E	ton.	55.00	—
Solid, bulk, wholesale, works	ton.	85.00	—
Carbon disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald to competitive points	lb.	.071	—
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.086	.091
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis	lb.	.131	—
5-gal. dms., less than 30 dms., same basis	lb.	.161	—
tanks, f.o.b. works	lb.	.0450-	—
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15¼-	—
Tech. consumers dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¾-	—
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l. frt. alld	lb.	.14¼-	—
tanks, frt alld	lb.	.10¾-	.11¼
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Carbromal NF dms., 100-lb lots, works	lb.	4.00	4.25
dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	4.10	4.75
Cardamom oil, NF, bots	lb.	40.00	-43.00
Cardamom seed, bleached "A"	lb.	3.25	—
Bleached "B"	lb.	3.05	—
Decorticated Alleppey, cs	lb.	2.55	—
Guatemala, cs.	lb.	1.95	—
Green, Alleppey, bgs	lb.	1.90	—
Ceylon, bgs.	lb.	2.10	—
Carmine No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb lots or more, dlvd.	lb.	16.80	—
bulk, smaller lots, dlvd.	lb.	16.90	-17.30
Carnauba wax, chalky, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.66	—
North Country, No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.73	Nom.
refd., pure, ton lots	lb.	.76	.77
North Country, No. 3, Ceara, crude, ton lots	lb.	.58	.60
North Country, No. 3, Parnahyba, crude, ton lots	lb.	.62	.63
No. 3, refd., pure, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.66	.68
No. 1, Ceara, yellow, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.84	.86
Parnahyba, yellow, bgs., ton lots.	lb.	.87	.89
Powdered carnauba wax, 20 to 100 mesh 8c. per lb. higher.			
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd gram.		.20¼-	—
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works million units.		.12	—
USP, microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram., dms., dlvd million units.		.144	—
b-Carotene, in vegetable oil, semi-solid suspension, 400,000 A units per gram cns kilo.		57.60	—
b-Carotene, liquid in vegetable oil, 500,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.		72.00	—
Pure, cryst., 1,800,000 to 1,670,000 A units per gram, cns kilo.		240.00	—
Carvol, bots.	lb.	5.00	5.60
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.32	—
Casein, dem., edible, acid precip., 30 mesh., bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.56	—
80 mesh, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.64	—
Imp., inedible, acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., ex-dock Eastern seaports	lb.	.18¾-	.19¼
Australian, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¼-	—
New Zealand, same basis	lb.	.24	.25
Cashewnut shell liquid treated, dms. c.l., Newark, N.J	lb.	.24	—
dms. ton lots, same basis	lb.	.25	—
t.w., same basis	lb.	.22½-	—
Cassella acid, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb	1.44	1.78
Cassia oil, redist., USP, cns.	lb.	6.50	8.00
Cassia, Padang, "A," bls.	lb.	.31	—
"B," bls.	lb.	.30	—
"C," bls.	lb.	.29	—
Korintje "A," bls.	lb.	.31	—
"B," bls.	lb.	.29	—
"C," bls.	lb.	.27	—
Castor oil, dom., blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2350-	—
dms., t.c.l.	lb.	.2650-	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2700-	—
dms., t.c.l.	lb.	.2850-	—
tanks	lb.	.2500-	—
dehydrated, unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2500-	—
dms., t.c.l.	lb.	.2660-	—
tanks	lb.	.2360-	—
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.2475-	—
bgs., ton lots	lb.	.2875-	—
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.3075-	—
raw, No. 1, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2200-	—
dms., t.c.l.	lb.	.2300-	—
tanks	lb.	.2000-	—
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.2125-	—
dms., c.l.,	lb.	.2225-	—
tanks	lb.	.1925-	—
refd., dcod., dms., c.l.	lb.	.2650-	—
dms., t.c.l.	lb.	.2750-	—
tanks	lb.	.2450-	—
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2350-	—
dms., l.c.l	lb.	.2450-	—
tanks	lb.	.2150-	—
Imported, No. 1, Braz., tanks, N.Y.	lb.	.17¾-	.18
No. 3, tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼-	.17½
Sulfonated, 50%, dms., works	lb.	.15	.15½
75% dms works	lb.	.19	.19½
Castor oil acids, dehydrated, dms.	lb.	.41¼-	.43¼
Split, dms.	lb.	.33¾-	.34¾
Castor pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	35.00	—
Castoreum nat., cns.	lb.	5.25	—
Syn., cns.	lb.	9.00	—
Catechol, CP, eryst., fib., dms., works	lb.	2.17½-	—
Resub., dms., works	lb.	4.29½-	—
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls.	lb.	Nominal.	
Caustic potash (see Potash caustic).			
Caustic soda (see Soda, caustic).			
Cedarleaf oil, USP XIII cns., dms.	lb.	3.50	4.00
Cedarwood oil, cns., dms	lb.	1.25	—
Celery seed oil	lb.	11.50	—
Celery seed, French, bgs	lb.	.36	—
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.21	—
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., bgs., t.l., dlvd E	lb.	.36	.51
Cellulose acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.545	.555
37% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd. E	lb.	.595	.605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.545	.555
38% butyryl content, half-second, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.545	.555
50% butyryl content, bgs. dlvd. E	lb.	.585	.595
Cellulose gum, methyl (see Methyl Cellulose).			
Cellulose gum, pure, high vis., bgs., smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.59	—
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.57	—
bgs., ton lots, frt. alld. E	lb.	.59	—
(Cellulose gum prices 1c. per lb. higher in west.)			
Cerium hydrate 74% CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.40	—
77% CeO, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb.	1.74	—
Cerium oxalate (see Rare earth oxalate)			
Cerium oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb lots or more, dlvd.	lb	1.85	1.90
bgs., smaller lots, dlvd.	lb	2.15	—
Cetyl alcohol NF, fib cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd E	lb.	.41½-	—
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.39	—
Extra, cns., c.l., t.l., dlvd E	lb.	.48½-	—
fib. cns., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.50½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.46	—
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate)			
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian,	lb.	.95	1.10
Roman, cs.	lb.	1.75	2.00
Chamomile oil, blue Hungarian	lots	lb. 350.00	—
Charcoal, activated NF, fib dms., c.l., works	lb	.34	—
fib. dms., 5-ton lots, works	lb	.35	.35½
fib. dms., smaller lots, w	lb.	.36	.39

MAKE WAX SPREAD BETTER



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Charcoal—Defluorinated Phosphate

Charcoal, black (see Charcoal, activated).
Charcoal, bone (see Bone black).
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton 55.00 - —
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton 80.00 - —
5-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis, ton 106.00 - —
20-lb. paper bgs., c.l., f.o.b. plant, ton 90.00 - —
40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis, ton 86.00 - —
Chenopodium oil, NF, cns., lb. 4.75 - 5.00
Chicago acid, paste, bbls., frt. alld., lb. 3.21 - —
Chinawood oil (see Tung oil).
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works, lb. .23 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .24 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .21 - —
Chloral hydrate, USP, jars, 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.00 - —
jars, 500-lb. lots, lb. 1.03 - —
jars, 100-lb. lots or less, lb. 1.05 - —
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .65 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld., lb. .66 - —
clarified, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .69 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5,000-10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld., lb. .70 - —
Chlorinated paraffin, 40%, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., 10 dms. or more, same basis, lb. .16 - —
70% dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .18½ - —
dms., l.c.l., 10 dms. or more, same basis, lb. .19½ - —
Chlorinated rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
ctns., l.c.l., works, lb. .61 - —
125 cps. ctns., c.l., works, lb. .70 - —
300 cps. ctns., c.l., works, lb. .80 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .11 - —
cyls., l.c.l., Metropolitan area, same basis, lb. .12½ - .13¾
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald, same basis, 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
tanks, multiple units, 4 cars, same basis, 100 lbs. 4.35 - —
tanks, multiple units, 2 cars, same basis, 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.85
tanks, multiple units, 1 car, same basis, 100 lbs. 6.25 - 7.25
Chloroacetic acid, mono, flake, 99%, purif., dms., c.l., lb. .23½ - .25½
dms., l.c.l., lb. .24½ - —
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, lb. .20 - —
2-Chloro-4-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld., lb. 1.03 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls., lb. 1.38 - —
6-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, tech., liq., dms., frt. alld., lb. .66 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .75 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .77 - —
tanks, same basis, lb. .73 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .54 - —
tanks, same basis, lb. .50 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .79 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works, lb. 1.05 - —
dms., t.t.l., same basis, lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. 1.95 - —
o-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib, dms., t.l., works, lb. 1.10 - —
fib, dms., smaller lots, works, lb. 1.25 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic acid, fib, dms., 2,000-lbs. or more, works, lb. 2.25 - —
fib, dms., less than 2,000-lbs., same basis, lb. 2.30 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., divd. E, lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis, lb. .17 - —
USP, dms., c.l., divd., lb. .27 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd., lb. .30 - —
tanks, minimum 4,000 gals. divd., lb. .25 - —
3-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, divd. E., 100% basis, lb. .90 - —
Powd., divd. E., 100% basis, lb. 1.00 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., divd. E, lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrophenol, tech., paste, dms., frt. alld., lb. .75 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld., lb. .99 - —
6-Chloro-2-nitrotoluene, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld., lb. .25 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .38 - —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .38 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld., lb. 1.07 - —
cyls., 100 lbs., same basis, lb. 1.08 - —
cyls., 50 lbs., same basis, lb. 1.14 - —
Chlorosulfonic acid, dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. 0465- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, lb. 0515- —
tanks, frt. equald, lb. 0415- —
Chlorosulfonic acid, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher
o-Chlorotoluene, tech., dms., t.l., works, lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis, lb. .38 - —
Choline bitartrate, 100-lb. dms., frt. equald, lb. 1.25 - —
Choline chloride, 100-lb. dms., frt. equald, lb. 1.25 - —
Choline dihydrogen citrate, 100-lb. dms., frt. equald, lb. 1.25 - —
Chrome green CP, dark, light, medium blue content, 1.15%, bbls., divd. E. of Rockies, lb. .43 - —
blue content, 16-30%, bbls., same basis, lb. .44 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis, lb. .44 - —
blue content, 45-49%, bbls., same basis, lb. .45 - —
reduced color 25%, bbls., same basis, lb. .20 - —
Chrome green prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies
Chrome orange, CP, bbls., divd. E. of Rockies, lb. .35 - —
Chrome orange prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies
Chrome yellow, CP, bbls., divd. E. of Rockies, lb. .35 - —
Chrome yellow price 1c. higher W. of Rockies.

Chromic acid, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .29½ - —
dms., l.c.l., divd., N. Y. Metropolitan area, lb. .30 - .31
Chromic acid, NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, dms., 500-2,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .10 - —
Chromium fluoride, bbls., works, lb. .51 - .52
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. 1.20 - —
Pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .44½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .45¼ - —
Chromium trioxide, NF, bots., lb. 1.15 - —
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs, lb. .25 - —
NF, yellow, broken, ogs, lb. .35 - .40
Cinnamic acid, refd., bots., lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Cinnamic alcohol, bots., lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms., lb. .80 - 1.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs., lb. .58 - —
Ceylon, No. "0000," bgs., lb. .67 - —
Cinnamon bark oil, bots., lb. 55.00 - 74.00
Cinnamon leaf oil, crude, dms., lb. 1.60 - 2.00
USP (Cassia), cns., dms., lb. 8.50 - 13.50
Citral, CP, bots., lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Extra, bots., lb. 3.60 - 5.00
Syn., dms., lb. 7.25 - 7.40
Citric acid, USP, anhyd., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l., lb. .29½ - .30
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt, lb. .30 - .30½
bgs., dms., smaller lots, lb. .30½ - .31
USP, hydrous, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l., lb. .27½ - .28½
bgs., dms., 10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt, lb. .28 - .28½
bgs., dms., smaller lots, lb. .29 - .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. per lb. higher
Citronella oil, Ceylon, dms., lb. 1.05 - —
Java-type, dms., lb. .90 - 1.00
Citronellol, bots., dms., lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Synthetic, dms., lb. 1.70 - —
Civet, artif., bots., lb. 13.75 - 15.00
Nat., bots., oz. 8.50 - 15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn., ton. 17.50 - 21.50
crushed shed moisture bulk, c.l., Tenn., ton. 8.00 - 11.25
Imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port, net-ton. 43.00 - 47.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port, net-ton. 31.50 - 37.50
Clay, China, dom., dry-grd., airfloated, 99%, 325 mesh, Georgia, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 11.00 - 17.00
Georgia, bgs., l.c.l., works, ton. 13.50 - 22.50
Imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex-dock, Philadelphia, Portland, Me., long-ton. 23.00 - 35.00
white, powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock, net-ton. 50.00 -
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse, net-ton. 60.00 - 70.00
Cleaners naphtha, petroleum, 105° F. Flash, tankcars, New Jersey and New York, gal. .18 -
Group 3, gal. .12875 -
Houston, Texas, gal. .145 -
140° F. Flash, tankcars, New Jersey or New York, gal. .205 -
Group 3, gal. .154 -
Houston, Texas, gal. .17 -
Cleve's acid, tech., mixed, solid, dms., frt. alld., lb. 1.05 - —
1.6, tech., solid, dms., frt. alld., lb. .77 - —
1.7, tech., dms., frt. alld., lb. 2.20 - —
Clove bud oil, USP, dms., lb. 2.65 - —
Cloves, Madagascar, bgs., lb. .33 - —
Zanzibar, bgs., lb. .37 - —
Clove leaf oil, crude, dms., lb. 1.10 - —
CMC, crude, 96.4% low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., dvld. E., 100% basis, lb. .40 - —
96.4% low. or medium vis., bgs., less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb. .42 - .46
65% low or medium vis., bgs., c.l., divd. E., 100% basis, lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., divd. E., 100% basis, lb. .42 - 1.00
CMC, purif., high vis. (see Cellulose gum).
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are ½c. per lb. higher and are on a divd. basis.
Coaltar, crude, resale for soln., tanks, works, gal. .17 - —
Refd., resale, indust., dms., c.l., ex whse, gal. .35 - —
dms., l.c.l., ex whse, gal. .39 - —
tanks, works, gal. 20½ - —
Coaltar pitch, aluminum, bulk, Works, ton. 42.00 - —
Carbon, bulk, works, ton. 42.00 - —
Indust., bulk, works, ton. 44.00 - —
Core, bulk, works, ton. 40.50 - —
Fiber, bulk, works, ton. 48.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155° F., Federal Specification RP-381, Type I, tanks, works, ton. 41.00 - —
Cobalt acetate, 23.6% Co., dms., dlvd., lb. 1.04 - —
Cobalt blue, genuine, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. 4.90 - —
Cobalt blue prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies
Cobalt blue, imitation (see Ultramarine blue)
Cobalt carbonate, 48% Co., powd., bgs., dms., c.l., lb. 1.45 - —
Cobalt chloride, 24.2% Co., dms., dlvd., lb. .93 - —
Cobalt hydrate, 60-61% Co., dms., dlvd., lb. 1.97 - —
Cobalt linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms., lb. 71½ -
Liq., 6% Co., dms., lb. 57½ -
Cobalt metal, 99% dms., f.o.b. carrier, lb. 1.50 - —
Cobalt naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd., lb. 48¾ - —
Cobalt nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd., lb. .75 - —
Cobalt oxide, black, ceramic grade, 72½-73½% Co., kgs., dlvd. E. of Mississippi R., lb. 1.15 - —
70-71% Co., kgs., same basis, lb. 1.12 -
Cobalt oxide prices W. of Mississippi R. 3c. per pound higher
Cobalt phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., dms., dlvd., lb. 1.35 - —
Cobalt resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms., lb. 38½ - —
Cobalt sulfate, cryst., 21% Co., dms., dlvd., lb. .64 - —
Monohydrated, 28% Co., dms., dlvd., lb. 1.09 - —
Cobalt tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd., lb. .44 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots, f.o.b. works, oz. 17.50 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots, f.o.b. works, oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bls., lb. .18 - .20
Cocoa butter, bgs., lb. .55 - .60
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, New York, lb. .12½ -
tanks, Pac. coast, lb. .11½ -
Refd., deodorized, dms., lb. .19 - .20
Coconut oils, acid, dist., dms., lb. .21½ - .24
tanks, lb. .19 - —
double dist. (stripped), dms., lb. .22½ - .25
tanks, lb. .20 - —

Cod oil, dms., spot, lb. .08½ - .08¾
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. 13.25 - —
Codeine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. 11.75 - —
Codeine phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. 10.25 - —
Codeine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil, USP, dms., gal. 1.40 - 1.70
Cohosh root, black, bls., lb. .20 - .25
Blue, bls., lb. .20 - .25
Colchicine, USP, bots., 27.50 - 29.00
Colchicum root, bls., lb. .35 - .45
Colchicum seed, bgs., lb. .85 - .90
Collodion, USP, dms., lb. .32½ - —
USP, flexible, dms., lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp, bls., lb. .75 - —
Colombo root, bls., lb. .16 - .18
Condurango bark, bls., lb. .18 - .20
Congo copal gum, No. 1, bgs., lb. .26 - .27
No. 2, bgs., lb. .23 - .25
No. 3, bgs., lb. .21 - .24
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms., lb. .85 - .95
Copaiba oil, cns., lb. 1.35 - 2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works, lb. .53 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works, lb. .54 - —
Copper carbonate, 55%, dark dense, c.l., works, lb. .3545 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .3695 - —
Copper chloride, cupric, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .44½ - .45
cryst., dihydrate, dms., works, lb. .30¾ - .31¼
cryst., dried, dms., works, lb. .38¾ - .39¼
cuprous, dms., works, lb. .3995 - .4295
Copper cyanide, tech., dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, lb. .609 -
dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, lb. .619 -
dms., smaller lots, lb. .639 - .65
Copper gluconate, dms., lb. 3.20 - —
Copper hydrate, dry, dms., c.l., frt. E. of Miss., lb. .52½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .53 - —
Copper metal, electrolytic, divd., Valley, basis, lb. .31 - —
Copper naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld., lb. .26½ - —
Copper nitrate, tech., cryst., dms., works, lb. .30¾ - .32¾
Copper oleate, solid, 9% Cu., dms., works, lb. .45 - —
Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .47 - —
red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000 lbs. lots, lb. .47½ - —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000-lb. lots or more, works, lb. .45½ - —
Copper quinolinolate, 18% Cu., dms., ton lots, lb. 4.25 - —
10% active quinolinolate, dms., lb. 1.14 - 1.15
Copper resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., lb. .47 - —
Copper sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works, lb. .1885 - —
Cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 12.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, 100 lbs. 13.00 - 15.50
Monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 23.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, 100 lbs. 24.10 - —
Tribasic, distributors, 50-lb., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 28.60 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, 100 lbs. 30.10 - —
Copper undecylenate, dms., lb. 2.75 - —
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f., ton. 157.50 - —
Pac. ports, c.i.f., ton. 152.50 - —
Coriander oil, USP, bots., lb. 6.25 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs., lb. .18 - —
Rumanian, bgs., lb. .14 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs., lb. .08½ - —
Corn oil, crude, tanks, works, lb. .15¾ - —
Foots, (soapstock acid 95%) tanks, New York, lb. .07¼ - —
Refd., salad, dms., lb. .2148 - .2188
tanks, lb. .1948 - —
Corn oil acids, dist., dms., lb. .15½ - .18
tanks, lb. .13 - —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min., 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l., 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
Corn syrup, 43° Be., tanks, dlvd., N.Y., 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 7.23 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, USP, bots., kilo or more, gram. 95 - 1.75
Costus oil, bots., oz. 6.00 - —
Cottonseed meal, 41%, bgs., Memphis, ton. 65.00 Nom.
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, South. East, lb. .13¾ - Nom.
tanks, Valley, lb. .13¾ - Nom.
tanks, Texas, Waco, lb. .13¾ - Nom.
Foots (soapstock, acid 95%), New York, tanks, lb. .04½ - Nom.
Refd., salad, dms., lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, lb. .17 - —
Cottonseed oil acids, dist., dms., lb. .15½ - .18
tanks, lb. .13 - —
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms., lb. 3.20 - 3.30
Cramp bark, NF, bls., lb. .90 1.00
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots., chys., lb. 3.05 3.26
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted, gal. .24 - —
Crude, soln. 80%, tanks, works, gal. 226 - —
Refd., dms., c.l., works, gal. 50 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis, gal. 62 - —
tanks, same basis, gal. 38 - —
West Coast creosote prices computed on a basis of 24c. per gallon for straight oil and 20c. per gallon for coaltar.
Creosote, beechwood, chys., dms., f.o.b. works, dlvd., in Metropolitan area, lb. 1.72 1.77
Hardwood, NF, chys., dms., same basis, lb. 1.42 1.47
Pinewood, dms., incl. c.l., works, lb. .0611 -
dms., incl., l.c.l., works, lb. .0684 -
dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., New York, lb. .0795 -
tanks, works, lb. .0511 -
Creosote oil (see Creosote coaltar).
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .16½ - —
non-ret., dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis, lb. .145 - —
USP, 50% 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret., dms., c.l., same, lb. .18 - —
non-ret., dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis, lb. .16 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95%, 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis, lb. .16 - —
2,07% 2°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald., lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis, lb. .20 - —

o-Cresol, 30.5°C. m.p. and over, ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .17 - —
ret., dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis, lb. .15 - —
30°-30.49°C. m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .16½ - —
ret., dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis, lb. .14½ - —
29°-29.9°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .16 - —
ret., dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis, lb. .14 - —
25°-28°C., m.p., dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .15 - —
ret., dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis, lb. .13 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .52 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd., lb. .53 - —
tanks, dlvd., lb. .49 - —
2,3-Cresotic acid, dms., ton lots, works, lb. .70 - —
dms., smaller lots, works, lb. .72 - —
p-Cresyl methyl ether, cns., lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Cresylic acid, coaltar, dom., meta-para content above 25%, resins and tricresyl phosphate grades, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis, gal. 1.40 - —
tanks, same basis, gal. 1.15 - —
metapara content 25% or less, dms., c.l., t.l., same basis, gal. 1.20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis, gal. 1.25 - —
tanks, frt. equald, gal. 1.00 - —
Imp., metapara content 25% or less, f.o.b. works, frt. equald to competitive points, c.l., gal. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., f.o.b., works, gal. 1.20 - —
tanks, same basis, gal. 1.00 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Crotonic acid, 200-lb. dms., c.l., divd., lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., divd., lb. .51 - —
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., t.l., works, lb. .21 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
Cubeb berries, NF, bgs., lb. 1.30 - —
Powd., cs., lb. 1.45 - —
Cubeb oil, cns., lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Cumene, dms., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .14 - —
tanks, works, lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs., lb. .19 - —
Moroccan, bgs., lb. .36 - —
Turkish, bgs., lb. .18 - —
Cumin seed oil, bots., cns., lb. 15.50 - 17.00
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grade, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract, ton 57.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.85 - —
Cyanamide, indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works, ton 75.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ton 96.00 - —
Indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works, ton 120.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, ton 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies, gal. 1.02 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis, gal. 1.10 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. W. of Rockies, gal. .77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis, gal. .85 - —
tanks, works, gal. .55 - —
98% tech., 40-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works, gal. .56 - —
5-39 dms., same basis, gal. .60 - —
tanks, same basis, gal. .36 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E., lb. .30½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works, same basis, lb. .31½ - —
tanks, works, same basis, lb. .28 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .33½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .34½ - —
tanks, works, lb. .31 - —
Cyclohexylamine, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .50 - —
tanks, works, lb. .47 - —
Cypress oil, bots., lb. 5.30 - —

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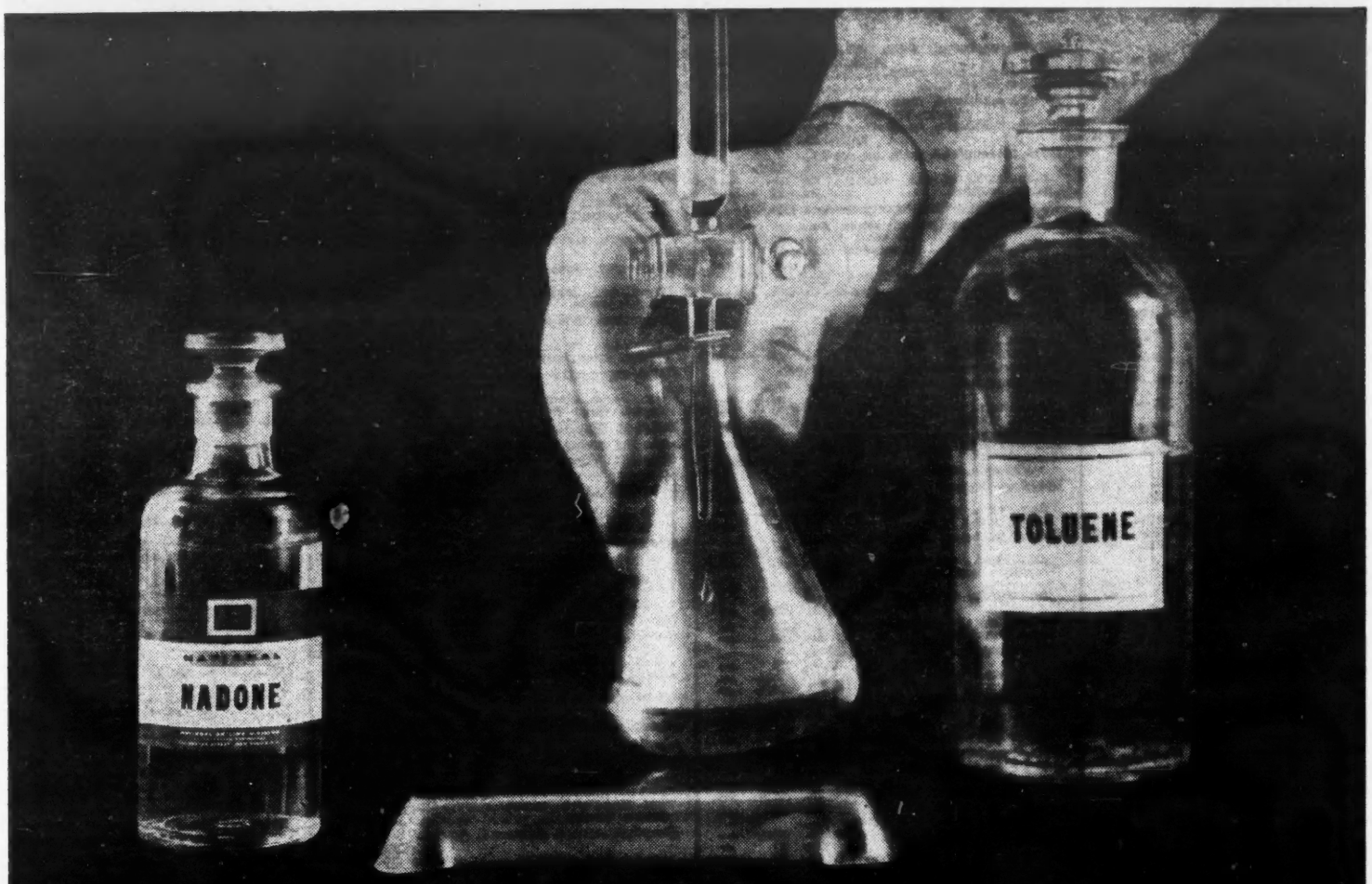
2,4-D, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .40 - —
bgs., dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .45 - .49
2,4-D butyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .48 - .52
tanks, same basis, lb. .42 - —
2,4-D isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .48 - .52
tanks, works, lb. .42 - —
Dammar gum, Batavia, A E., cs., lb. No stocks.
East India, Batu, bold, bgs., lb. .15½ - .18
nubs and chips, bgs., lb. .10 - .11
black, bold, bgs., lb. .16 - .18
nubs and chips, bgs., lb. .13 - .14½
unscraped, bgs., lb. .13 - .14½
pale, chips, bgs., lb. .16 - .18
pale, nubs, bgs., lb. .20¾ - .24
Siam, cs., lb. .31½ - .34
Singapore, No. 1, bgs., lb. .38 - .44
No. 2, bgs., lb. .29 .32
dust, bgs., lb. .18 .20
No. 3, bgs., lb. No stocks.
Dandelion root, bls., lb. .35 .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib, dms., c.l., works, lb. .45 - .47
tib, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .46 - .48
DDT, flake or lump, bgs., c.l., dlvd., lb. .21 - —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .23 - —
fib, dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .22 - —
fib, dms., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .25 - —
Powdered DDT 1c. per pound higher.
DDVP (see Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate).
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., divd. E, lb. .41½ - —
dms., l.c.l., divd. E., lb. .43½ - .44¼
tanks, divd. E., lb. .37½ - —
Decyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l., divd., lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd., lb. .18 - —
Perfume grade, bots., lb. 1.00 - 2.00
Decyl alcohol, normal (see 1-Decanol)
Deertongue leaves, bls., lb. .50 - .60
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade 14% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., Tupelo, Miss., ton. 52.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., Plant City, Fla., ton. 61.25 - —
paper bags, c.l., works, Wales, Tenn., ton. 66.00 - —
19% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works, Houston, Tex., ton. 69.35 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bg. c.l. prices.



SOLVENT POWER *and Savings, too!*

Highest toluene dilution ratio

with National® NADONE®

(CYCLOHEXANONE)

One of the most powerful solvents available at a volume-production price, NADONE Cyclohexanone can cut the overall cost of solvent systems for organic coatings.

The addition of a small percentage of NADONE permits an increase in the volume of diluent that can be successfully incorporated in the solvent system. In nitrocellulose lacquers, for instance, NADONE solutions have a 6.3 toluene dilution ratio. Comparably high ratios obtain for other resins and diluents.

Conversely, NADONE solvent power makes possible higher solids content in resin-solution formulations.

An added advantage: Inclusion of NADONE prevents separation of resins and oils in solution and during evaporation of solvent from the film.

*U.S. Patent 2,389,608

Other interesting, cost-saving uses of NADONE are:

- As a detergent-additive in lube oils to minimize carbon and sludge formation.*
- To improve fractional solvent extractions.
- As a degreasing solvent or fortifier for lower-power degreasers.
- To make better paint removers, inks, adhesives, pesticides, etc., etc.

WRITE FOR TECHNICAL BULLETIN I-19A

This 32-page bulletin gives details on these and other applications of NADONE, contains complete properties, reactions and a valuable list of 148 literature references. We'll gladly send you a copy of this bulletin and, if you wish, a liberal working sample of NADONE for your investigations.

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Allied Chemical

Degras—Elm Bark

Degras, common (15-17% free fatty acid), 400-lb. dms lb. .12 - .14
Neutral (over 2% free fatty acid), 400-lb. dms lb. 13 - —
Denatured alcohol, ethyl CD-18, CD-19, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .74½ .80½
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .53½ —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .72 —
dms. t.c.l., same basis gal. .77 .83
tanks, same basis gal. .56
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Denatured alcohol, ethyl, SD1, dms., dlvd E of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms. t.c.l. same basis gal. .75½ .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
SD2B, dms. c.l. dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .69 —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .53 - —
SD3A, dms. c.l. dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .68 —
dms t.c.l same basis gal. 73 .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .70½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .75½ .81½
tanks same basis gal. .54½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks same basis gal. .55 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .69½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .74½ .80½
tanks, same basis gal. .53½- —
SD30, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .79
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .71 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - .82
tanks, same basis gal. .55 - —
SD-40, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. .70½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. .75½ .81½
tanks, same basis gal. .54½- —
For anhyd. alcohol on above formulas prices are 7c. per gal. higher.
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 15.00 - 17.00
dl-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dms lb. 6.40 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 9.39 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.54 - —
canary dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.23 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.38 - —
indust. grade, 6-16 mesh, canary light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.13 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.28 - —
white paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.97 - —
paper bgs., l.c.l 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs higher
Dextrose, anhyd., coml., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 8.65 - —
bgs. l.c.l. 100 lbs 8.80 - —
Anhyd. special, aluminum foil lined fib. dms., 200-lb. dms 100 lbs. 14.70 - —
100-lb dms. 100 lbs. 15.20 - —
Hydrated, comi., bgs., c.l., ex whse 100 lbs 7.45 - —
bgs. c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
USP dms lb. .19¾- —
Diacetone alcohol, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Tech. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms. t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks dlvd lb. 12½ - —
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 3.30 4.30
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .33 —
tanks works lb. 29½- —
Di-tert amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .33 —
tanks, works lb. 29½- —
Diallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .98½- —
dms. t.c.l., dlvd. lb 1.00 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .96 - —
o-Dianisidine dry, tech., fib. dms. lb 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .93 - —
dms. t.c.l., same basis lb. .94 - —
tanks same basis lb. .91 - —
Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb lots. lb. .55 - —
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, feed grade, c.l., t.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
t.t.l. dms., same basis lb. .68 - —
Food grade, c.l. t.l. dms., dlvd. lb. .65 - —
dms. t.t.l., same basis lb. .68 1.10
Tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .57 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .54 - —
Dibutyl fumarate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl maleate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .29 - —
Dibutyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67½ —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .68½ —
tanks, works lb. .65½- —
Dibutyl tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65½- —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb 55½- —
dms. t.c.l., same basis lb .57 —
tanks, same basis lb .53 —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .26 —
Dicapryl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .63 —
dms. t.c.l., works lb. .63½ .64
tanks, works lb. .61 —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. 83 - —
3,4-Dichloroaniline, tech., solid, tanks, frt alld lb. .73 - —

o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¾- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .13¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., works, frt. alld. E lb. .12 - —
dms. 2,000 lbs. or more same basis lb. .14½- —
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .33½- —
dms., t.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
2,2-Dichloroethyl ether, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
dms., t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Dichloroisocyanuric acid, dms., c.l., t.l. frt. equald lb. .65 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 75 - —
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb 05 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb 06 - —
tanks works lb 03 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4-D).
Dicyclohexylamine, dms. c.l., works. lb. .54 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .52 - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, gran., fib. dms. c.l. works frt alld. lb. .49½- —
fib. dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .51½- —
Dicyclopentadiene, dms. c.l., t.o.b. works lb. .14½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 —
Didecyl phthalate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .27½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals. lb. .25 - —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals, same basis lb. .26½- —
Dieldrin, dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. 1.85 - —
dms., t.c.l. dlvd. lb. 1.90 - —
Diethanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd & lb. .27 —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
dms., t.t.l. frt. alld. lb. .28½- —
tanks, frt alld lb. .26½- —
Diethyl barbituric acid (see Barbital).
Diethyl carbonate, dms. c.l., t.o.b. works lb. .47½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 —
Diethyl ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .69½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. 71 —
tanks, dlvd lb. .67 —
Diethyl oxalate, dms. c.l., t.o.b. works lb. .42½- —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 —
Diethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31¼- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals. same basis lb. .27¾- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .27¼- —
Diethyl sulfate, dms, c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
Diethyl thiourea, dms. c.l., t.l., works lb. .58 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .59 - —
Diethyl toluamide, 90-95% meta isomer, dms. c.l. t.l., works. lb 2.30 - —
5-44 dm. lots, works lb 2.35 - —
1-4 dm lots, works lb 2.40 - —
N,N-Diethyl-m-toluidine, tech., liq., tanks, frt. alld lb. .83 - —
Diethylamine, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .52 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .53½ —
tanks, same basis lb. .49½ —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .57 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Diethylbenzene, 380 lb dms., c.l., t.l., frt alld., Zone 1 lb. 17½- —
f.o.b. Zone 2 lb. .18½- —
380-lb. dms., t.c.l., c.l., f.o.b. Zone 1 lb. .19½- —
f.o.b. warehouse points, Zone 2 lb. .20½ —
tankcars, Zone 1 lb .15 - —
Zone 2 lb 16 —
Zone 1 is East of the Rockies. Zone 2, West of the Rockies
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Di-octyl adipate).
Di-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (see Di-octyl phthalate).
phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .17¾ —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb. .19¼ —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
Diethylene glycol diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .55½- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, c.l., dms., frt. alld. E lb. .30¾- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .32¼- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .28¼- —
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, works lb. .28¾- —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
tanks dlvd E lb. .20 - —
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¼- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25¼- —
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .44 —
dms. t.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .45½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .41½- —
Diethylstilbesterol, USP, bots. lb. kilo lots kilo 100.00 147.50
bots. 1-kilo lot kilo 110.00 152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom. dms lb 1.25 —
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram 3.75 4.20
Diglycol laurate, dms., ton lots lb. .32½- —
Diglycol stearate, dms., t.l lb. .26 —
Diglycolic acid, bgs. c.l. t.l., works. lb. .15½- —
bgs. t.c.l. works lb. .16 - —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms. c.l., works. lb. .66 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
tanks works lb. .64 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.10 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate, bulk. gram .03 - —
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works lb 3.45 - —

2,5-Dihydroxy-3-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms lb. 2.85 - —
Tech., dms., 20,000 lbs. or more lb. 1.11 - —
dms., 1,050 lbs. to 20,000 lbs. lb. 1.13 - —
dms., 150 lbs to 1,050 lbs lb. 1.15 - —
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Di-isobutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .31½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., works lb. .27 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., works lb. .26½- —
Di-iso-octyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .61¼- —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23¼- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾- —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillweed oil, dom., bots., dms. lb. 4.50 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 4.15 - —
Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate, 55-gal. dms., dlvd lb. 3.50 - —
Dimethyl ethanolamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .78 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .79½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .75½- —
Dimethyl ethanolamine, 70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis, contained amines lb. .78 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd., 100% basis. lb. .79½- —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. .75½- —
Dimethyl hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.90 2.20
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¾- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .31¼- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .27¾- —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .27¼- —
Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.30 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. 1.30½- 1.31
tanks, works lb. 1.28 - —
Dimethyl sulfate, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
ret. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
Dimethyl sulfide, dms., c.l., works, lb. .17½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19½
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Dimethyl sulfoxide, dms., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .38
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, frt equald, 100% basis, lb. .28 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½- —
lb. .28 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .28 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .32½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .33 - .34
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner, CP, bbls., dlvd E. of Rockies, lb. 1.61 - —
Dinitroaniline orange toner prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies
m-Dinitrobenzene, 89°C., dms. lb. .26 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17¼- —
dms., t.c.l. frt. alld. E. lb. .17¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. lb. .17 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .41 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oil, dms. lb. .11 - —
Refd. 63°C dms lb. .23 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .38½- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .39½- —
tanks, works lb. .36 - —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .27 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .29½- —
tanktrucks, 1,000-1,999 gals., same basis lb. .25 - —
tankcars, tanktrucks, 2,000 gals., same basis lb. .24½- —
Dioctyl phthalate prices ¾c. higher in West.
Dioctyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61¼- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .62¼- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .62¼ —
tanks, works, dlvd. lb. .59¼- —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .31½- —
dms., t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .33 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .29 - —
Prices in the west are 2c. per lb. higher.
Dipentaerythritol, bgs. c.l. t.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
bgs., t.c.l., t.t.l., dlvd E lb. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .58 - —
dms., t.c.l. works lb. .62 - —
dms., t.c.l. ex whse. gal. .78 - —
tankscars, works gal. .41 - —
Steam dist., dms. c.l., works, South gal. .72 - —
dms., t.c.l., dlvd. New York gal. .91 - —
tanks, works, South lb. .55 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Diphenolic acid, 1,000-lb or more, bgs., works lb. .75 - —
Diphenolic polyether acids, 1,000-lb. or more, bgs., works lb. 1.00 - —
Diphenyl, bgs., c.l. t.l., works lb. .16¾- —
bgs., t.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .15¾- —
Diphenyl oxide perfume grade, cns. lb. .55 - .70
Diphenyl phthalate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .52 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .54 - —
Diphenylamine, refd., flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .32 —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .34 —
Refd., fused, tanks same basis lb. .29 - —
Refd., diphenylamine in dms., ½c per lb higher
Diphenylguanadine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .51 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .52 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
dms. t.c.l. frt alld lb. .18½- —
tanks frt alld lb. 14¼ —
Dipropylene glycol prices 1c. higher in West.

Dipropylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Dithiodibenzoic acid, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.80 - —
Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .71 - —
dms., smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .72 - —
Di-o-tolylthiourea, tech., solid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .55 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
dms., t.c.l., works, 100% basis. lb. 1.05 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .90 - —
Dodecenyl succinic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd, E lb. .50 - —
dms, t.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., t.o.b., works, frt equald lb. .134 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. .144 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
Dodecylphenol, c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 —
Dodecylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. per pound higher
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb. and 25-lb. lots, frt. prepaid or alld.
Blue, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 - 16.45
No. 2 lb. 15.65 - 16.45
Green, FD&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 - 16.45
No. 2 lb. 19.60 - 20.40
No. 3 lb. 31.30 - 32.10
Red, FD&C, No. 2 lb. 3.60 - 4.40
No. 3 lb. 19.60 - 20.40
No. 4 lb. 6.00 - 6.80
Yellow, FD&C, No. 5 lb. 3.75 - 4.55
No. 6 lb. 3.65 - 4.45
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200-lb and 1-lb lots, dlvd.
Black, D&C, No. 1 lb. 12.40 - 13.00
Brown, D&C, No. 1 lb. 16.35 - 16.95
Green, D&C, No. 5 lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 6 lb. 17.40 - 18.00
No. 7 lb. 14.35 - 14.95
Orange, D&C, No. 3 lb 10.50 - 10.95
No. 4 lb 19.60 - 20.05
No. 5 lb 3.80 - 4.25
Red, D&C, No. 17 lb. 12.55 - 13.15
No. 18 lb. 23.55 - 24.15
No. 19 lb 15.00 - 15.45
No. 21 lb 3.90 - 4.35
No. 22 lb 10.50 - 10.95
No. 28 lb. 27.90 - 28.50
No. 33 lb. 17.00 - 17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 2 lb. 15.65 - 16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
No. 8 lb. 10.50 - 10.95
No. 10 lb. 15.10 - 15.70
No. 11 lb. 14.80 - 15.40
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 500-lb and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1 lb. 15.65 - 16.10
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1 lb 15.65 - 16.10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1 lb 13.05 - 13.50
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1 lb 10.50 - 10.95
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Color Index scale or prototype), contract dlvd. No.
11110 Brilliant scarlet BN lb 1.79 - —
13390 Fast blue SR lb. 1.57 - —
14025 Yellow 2G lb. 1.26 - —
14030 Orange R, extra, conc. lb. 1.64 - —
14645 Chrome black T lb. .77 - —
14720 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.76 - —
15510 Orange Y, extra conc. lb. .83 - —
15575 Orange RR lb. .99 - —
15620 Fast Red A, conc. lb. 1.77 - —
15705 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. 1.12 - —
16150 Scarlet 2RL lb. 1.22 - —
16255 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb 1.28 - —
16230 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.39 - —
17590 Brown PG lb. 3.00 - —
18050 Phloxine 2G lb. 1.76 - —
18055 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.55 - —
18965 Fast yellow 2G lb. 2.32 - —
19140 Yellow XX lb. 2.48 - —
19555 Yellow NN, conc. lb. 3.67 - —
20170 Brown Y lb 1.53 - —
20470 Blue black, extra, conc lb. 1.44 - —
21010 Brown, RX, conc lb. 1.42 - —
22240 Scarlet B lb. 2.81 - —
22310 Red FC lb. 1.57 - —
22311 Brown MCW lb. 1.59 - —
22610 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.51 - —
23500 Red 4BX, conc. lb 1.80 - —
24410 Sky blue FF, extra, conc. lb. 1.95 - —
24895 Brilliant yellow, conc. lb. 3.27 - —
26360 Navy blue 3R, conc. lb. 1.84 - —
26695 Black F, conc. lb. 2.30 - —
26900 Milling Red 3R, conc lb. 2.24 - —
27075 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb. 2.75 - —
27720 Gray L lb. 2.18 - —
29185 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 2.23 - —
30015 Diazo black VJ conc. lb. 2.48 - —
30045 Yellow brown K, extra lb. 1.45 - —
30235 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.33 - —
30295 Green BY conc. lb. 1.07 - —
35660 Brown B lb. 2.89 - —
37565 Naphthol SWF lb. 1.85 - —
40000 Yellow 2G lb. 1.44 - —
41000 Yellow OX lb. 2.45 - —
42000 Green V crystals lb. 2.73 - —
42040 Brilliant green G crystals lb. 3.62 - —
42090 Blue EG lb. 1.85 - —
42100 Milling green 6B, conc. lb. 4.78 - —
42640 Violet 4BXN lb. 2.43 - —
42830 Brilliant blue, BBG lb. 2.44 - —
44045 Blue B, extra conc. lb. 3.61 - —
45170 Red BX lb. 4.76 - —
50415 Nigrosine SSJ lb. 1.03 - —
52015 Blue GXX lb. 2.54 - —
58005 Alizarin red SC lb. 3.64 - —
59700 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.70 - —
59710 Flaming orange 6RD double powder lb 4.90 - —
59800 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 2.28 - —
59825 Jade green NC supra, double paste lb. 1.75 - —
61570 Alizarin green CG extra lb 3.81 - —
63010 Alizarin blue SAPG lb 3.90 - —
63015 Alizarin blue black B lb 3.26 - —
69825 Blue BLFD double paste lb. 2.76 - —
70800 Brown BR single paste lb 2.03 - —
Dyes, coaltar, oil-soluble, 100-lb drums, dlvd. No.
12140 Oil scarlet BL lb. 1.87 - —
12055 Oil orange 7078 V lb. 1.38 - —
26120 Oil red N 1700 lb. 1.94 - —
42535B Methyl violet base lb. 1.99 - —
44045B Victoria blue base lb. 4.06 - —
50415B Oil black 8603 lb. .80 - —
61565 Alizarin cyanine green base. lb. 6.13 - —
Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd., Black RB lb. 3.89 - —
Spirit brown GN lb 5.30 - —
Spirit orange R conc. lb. 5.87 - —
Spirit red B conc. lb 6.41 - —
Pr 517 Spirit yellow 2R conc lb 4.62 - —
Pr 554 Spirit blue THN lb 5.06 - —

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Echinacea root, bls. lb 1.25 - —
Elm bark grinding, bls. lb 30 - .33
Powd., bbls., bxs lb 60 - —
Select, bundles lb. .75 - —

Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.48.40 - —
Endrin, tech., dms., 100-lbs. or more, 100% basis, dlvd. lb. 2.77 - —
Eosin red toner, bbls., works lb. 1.03 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots, 100-oz.lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots, oz. .92 - —
Ephedrine hydrochloride, NF, dms., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. .73 - —
Ephedrine sulfate, USP, cryst., dms., 100-oz. f.o.b. works oz. .73 - —
USP, powd., dms., 100-oz., same basis oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½-
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - —
Epinephrine base, syn., USP, bots., 100 gram. lots gram. .58 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Erigeron oil, cns. lb. 11.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Eserine salicylate, bots. oz. 34.50 - 40.00
Eserine sulfate, bots. oz. 26.00 - —
Ester gum, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Md., Ky., E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St Louis, St. Paul, Va., W Va lb. .18½- —
Wood-rosin type, dms. c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Ether (see specific product)
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 85-88%, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
95-98% dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
tanks dlvd lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
tanks dlvd lb. .12¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
tanks dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Ethyl acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 58½- —
dms., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 - —
Ethyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .34¾- —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .35¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32¼- —
Ethyl alcohol, 190 pf., USP, tax paid dms. c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 20.63 —
dms. l.c.l. same basis gal. 20.73 - 20.84
USP, tax-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .68 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .78 - .89
tanks, same basis gal .52 —
Ethyl alcohol, absolute 200 pf., tax paid, dms. dlvd E. of Rockies gal. 21.75 —
dms. l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.85 - 21.98
tanks, same basis gal. 21.59 —
Ethyl alcohol denatured (see Denatured alcohol, ethyl)
Ethyl aminobenzoate USP (see Benzocaine).
Ethyl amyl ketone dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb. .21½ —
tanks same basis lb. .17½ —
Ethyl benzoate bots. lb. .75 1.00
Ethyl bromide tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
dms. l.c.l. frt alld E lb. .45 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .40 - —
2-Ethyl butyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethyl butyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36 - —
dms. l.c.l., t.l. works lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works lb. .34 —
Ethyl butyrate dms. works lb. .85 - 1.00
Ethyl carbamate (see Urethane)
Ethyl cellulose, vis. 4 cps., ogs., 5,000 lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .73 - —
bgs. smaller lots frt alld E lb. .75 - —
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, frt. alld. E lb. .68 - —
bgs., smaller lots, frt alld E lb. .70 - —
Ethyl chloride tech., cyls., works. lb. .20 - 22
dms., works lb. 18 20
tanks works lb. 10
Ethyl cinnamate, cns lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .44½- —
tanks dlvd E lb. .41½- —
Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .37 - —
Anesthesia USP dealers, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 - —
½ lb. cns lb. 1.09 - —
¼-lb cns. lb. 1.21 - —
Indust., dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .11 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .34½ —
2-Ethyl hexoic acid 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
2-Ethylhexyl acrylate, dms., c.l. t.l., straight or mixed frt. alld. E lb. .39½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb. .40½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
2-Ethylhexyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
Ethyl iodide, chys., works lb. 3.30 - —
Ethyl methacrylate dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .52 - —
dms., l.t.l. frt equald lb. .52½- —
tanks frt equald lb .50 —
Ethyl morphine hydrochloride, USP bots oz. 11.85 —
Ethyl oenanthate dms lb 1.05 1.30
Ethyl oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)
Ethyl silicate dist (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
Ethyl silicate 40% available SiO. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms. works lb 1.04 - —
N-Ethyl-m-toluidine tech., liq., tanks frt alld lb .83 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono- Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb .57 - —
dms. l.c.l. frt. alld lb .58 - —
tanks frt. alld lb .55 - —
Ethylbenzene 99% dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Ethylene, contract, refy gate lb .0475 .0525
Ethylene dibromide dms., c.l., frt. equald lb .30½ —
dms. l.c.l. frt equald lb .31½ —
tanks frt equald lb .28½ —
Ethylene dichloride dms. c.l. dlvd. lb .11½- —
dms. l.c.l., same basis lb .13 —
tanks same basis lb .09 —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher

Ethylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .29¾- —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ethylene glycol monostearate, flake, 150-lb. ctn lb. .33 - —
Ethylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15½- —
Ethylene trichloride (see Trichloroethylene).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .40 - —
dms. l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .38 - —
Ethylvanillin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 500-lb. 6.75 - —
less than 500-lb. lb. 7.40 - —

Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. .85 1.40
Eucalyptus oil, NF, rectified, 70-75% dms lb. .45 —
NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. lb. .53 .62
Eugenol, tech., dms lb. 0.00 - —
USP, dms. lb. 1.90 - —
Euphorbia herb, bls lb. .12 - .15

F

F salt paste, tech., dms., works lb. 2.50 - —
Fennel oil, sweet, USP, cns. lb. 2.60 - —
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .17 - —
French, light, bgs lb. .16 - —
Indian, light, bgs lb. .17½- —
Rumanian, bgs lb. .14 - —
Yugoslav, light, bgs lb. .16½- —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .09 - —
Ferric chloride, anhyd., tech., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 7.25
42° Be., photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
USP, cryst., dms., t.l., works lb. .08½- —
Ferric citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Ferric hypophosphite, NF, 175-lb. dm lb. 4.25 - —
Ferric naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .28¼- —

Ferric oxalate, tech., gran., 50-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E. lb. 1.30 - —
Ferric oxides (see iron oxides).
Ferric phosphate NF, soluble, gran. pearls, cs lb. .72 - .78
Ferric pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran. pearls, 225-lb. dm. lb. .79 - —
Ferric resinate, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .43 - —
Ferric stearate dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .40 - .44
Ferric sulfate, partly hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.25 —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 36.25 - 42.25
bulk, c.l., works ton 33.25 - —
Ferric-amonium citrate, NF, brown, gran., 100-lb. dms. lb. .68 - —
NF, green, gran., 100-lb. dms., frt. equald lb. .68 - —
Ferric-ammonium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., 250-lb dm., f.o.b. works lb. .32½- —
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .27½- .29½
Ferrous gluconate, USP, 200-lb. dm., frt. equald lb. .96 - —
Ferrous sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 34.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area, 100 lbs. 3.35 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton 40.00 —
bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10

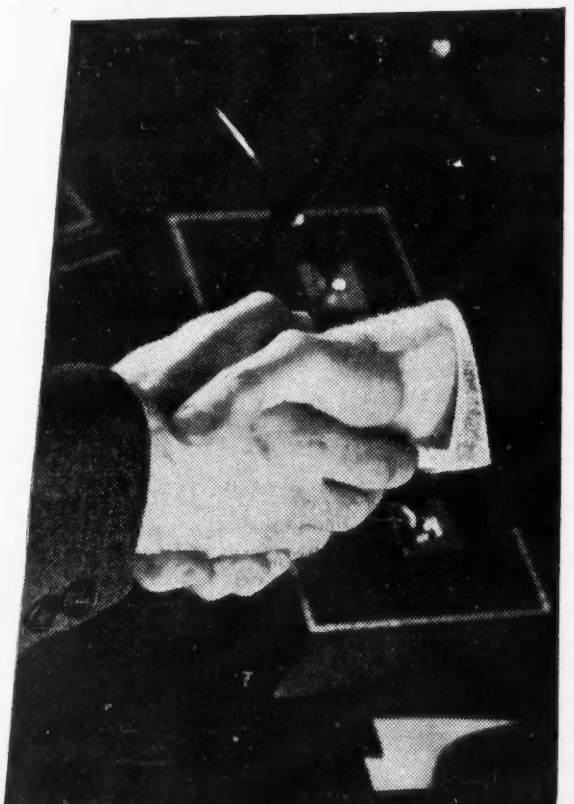
Make Eastman your assured supply of

2-ETHYLHEXANOL

When you're talking about 2-ethylhexanol, you're talking about a 100,000,000-lb.-a-year-plus alcohol and a chemical of major industrial importance.

Eastman's position as a basic manufacturer of 2-ethylhexanol from petroleum derived raw materials is your assurance of a dependable supply of this important alcohol, both from the standpoint of quantity and quality.

If long term dependability is an important factor in choosing your major sources of supply, consider the advantages of an *Eastman* contract for your 2-ethylhexanol requirements.



SPECIFICATIONS:

Color, APHA	5 max
Specific Gravity, 20° 20° C.	0.8325-0.8345
Acidity, as acetic acid	0.01% by wt. max.
Boiling range, 760 mm.	182.0°-186.0° C.
Aldehydes, as 2-Ethylhexanal	0.20% by wt. max.
Sulfuric Acid Test Color, APHA	75 ppm. max.
Phthalate Test Color, APHA	100 ppm. max.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
subsidiary of EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; Atlanta; Boston; Buffalo; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Detroit; Greensboro, N. C.; Houston; Kansas City, Mo.; New York; Philadelphia; St. Louis. **Western Sales Representative: Wilson & Geo. Meyer & Company,** San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Fir balsam, Canada, bbls. gal. 34.00 -35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 3.40 - 4.64
Fir oil, Canada, ens. lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Fish oil, refd., alkali, dms. lb. .1380- .1430
Kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .1530- .1580
Light-pressed, dms. lb. .1280- .1330
tanks lb. .1080- —
Fishliver oil, nat., high potency, 100,000 to 1,500,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein, grd., bgs., Atlantic and Gulf coasts ton. 118.00 -120.00
Fishscrap, dom., menhaden, dried, 60% protein, grd. bgs., Atlantic and Gulf coasts. ton. 114.00 -116.00
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Folic acid, USP, bots., fib. dms., kilo lots or more gram. .25 - —
10% feed grade fib dms., 3 kilos or more kilo. 30.00 -44.00
Formaldehyde, 37% (inhibited, 12 to 15% methanol), USP, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .0695- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0405- —
Formaldehyde, methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, dlvd lb. .0375- —
Formic acid 85% chys. c.l., works. lb. .1570- —
chys., l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90% chys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
chys., l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .65 .70
Fumaric acid, tech., 250-lb. dms., c.l. frt. equald lb. 23¼ - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. equald lb. 24¾ - —
Fumaric acid in bags ½c. per lb less

Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .14 —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
tanks, dlvd. W lb. .12½- —
Furfuryl alcohol, cns., works lb. .28 —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .19½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., Newark, N. J lb. .20½- —
dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .18 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver lb. .175 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½- —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 73 —
Gallic acid, NF, VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 2.00 —
bbls., smaller lots lb 2.02 2.22
Tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.78 - —
bbls., smaller lots lb 1.80 2.00
Gamma acid, dry grd., bbls., frt. alld lb 1.75 —
Gammapicoline (see g-picoline).
Garlic oil, dom., bots oz 4.75 6.05
Imp., bots oz 4.50 5.00
Gaultheria oil (see Wintergreen oil).
Gelatin, edible, 75 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. dlvd lb. .55 - —
150 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. dlvd. lb. 64 - —
200 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. dlvd. lb. 70 - —
225 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. dlvd. lb. .74 - —
275 AOAC test, bbls., c.l. dlvd. lb. .82 - —
Gelsemium, root, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Gentian, root, bls. lb .24 - —
Grd., bbls., bxs lb .30 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs lb .30 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb 1.75 2.40
Soap grade, dms. lb 90 1.75
Standard, cns., dms. lb 1.65 —
Synthetic, dms. lb 1.30 -
Geranium oil, Algerian, cns. lb. 21.00 -24.00
Bourbon, cns. lb. 15.00 -19.00
Turkish (see Palmarosa oil).
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb 1.90 2.70
Synthetic, dms. lb 1.45 —
Ginger oil, dist., bots. lb. 12.00 -14.00
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots. lb 4.25 5.00
NF, from Jamaican root, bots. lb. 4.75 - —
Ginger root, Cochin, bgs. lb. .19½- —
Jamaican, No. 3, bgs. lb. .28 —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .25 - —
Sierra Leone, bgs. lb. .35 - —
Glauber's salt (see Sodium sulfate).
Gluconic acid, tech., 50% dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., f.o.b. works lb 21 - —
tanks, f.o.b. works lb .17 - —
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
131 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
164 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
191 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
222 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Green, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
86 jellygrams, ngs., c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
115 jellygrams, ngs., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ —
Glue, green, bone, 135 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
164 jellygrams, ngs., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
180 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
200 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 2c higher.
Glue, hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
95-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
178-206, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .28 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .30½- —
267-293, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .32½- —
299-330, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
331-362, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
363-394, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Hide glue, l.c.l. prices 2c higher.
l-Glutamic acid, 99½%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld lb 1.80 - —
fib. dms., 25-lb. lots, frt. alld lb 1.88 - —
l-Glutamine, bots., 1-0 kilo lots, kilo. 150.00 300.00
Bots., 50-kilo lots kilo 100.00 —
Bots., 500-kilo lots kilo 75.00 —

Glycerine, dom., nat., crude, saponification, 88%, tanks, dlvd. lb. .13½- .14
nat., crude, soapiye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- .12¾
nat., refd., USP, CP, 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26⅝- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27⅜- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24⅞- —
Dom., nat., refd., USP, CP, 96%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24 - —
nat., high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .24¾- —
Dom., refd., syn., 99.5%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Imp., nat., crude, soaplye, 80%, c.i.f. lb. .12½- —
Glycine (see Aminoacetic acid).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glycolic acid (see Hydroxyacetic acid).
Glycolonitrile, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .40 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. 20½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb 2.90 3.00
Gramicidin, 1 to 5 kilos, f.o.b. works. gram. 4.25 —
Grapefruit oil, dms. lb. 2.60 - 2.75
Graphite, amorp., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 .09⅛
Cryst., 88-90% powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, white, choice all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .06¾- .06⅞
dlvd lb. .07 - .07¼
Grease, oil, No. 1, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Chicago lb. .12½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .11 - —
Extra winter, strained, dms., c.l., Chicago lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .14 - —
Prime, burning, dms., c.l., same basis, Chicago lb. .17½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tankcars, same basis lb. 16 - —
Other areas ¾c. higher, except Texas and West Coast, 1¼c. higher.

GREEN PIGMENTS
Green pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Green, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome green

Grindelia robusta, herb, bls lb 40 —
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb 2.10 2.15
liq., chys., dms lb 2.30 - 2.40
Guaiacwood oil, cns lb 65 80
Guaiacol carbonate, NF, VII, dms lb 3.40 3.45
Guar gum, edible, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. shipt. pt lb. .38 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
Indust., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .32 - —
Tech., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —

GUMS
Gum quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Gum, Dammar, may be found in the D's under Dammar gum

H

H acid, dry, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb 1.00 —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb 1.05 - —
Hansa yellow 10 G, bbls., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb 2.45 —
Hansa G yellow, pigment, bbls lb 2.20 —
Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb .18 .20
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms. lb 2.60 3.40
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb 70 75
Helonias root, bls lb 1.50 —
Hemlock oil, cns. lb 2.55 3.00
Henbane, leaves, bls lb .40 .45
Heptachlor, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 96 —
Heptane, indust., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 —
Houston, Texas gal. .1625- —
Hesperidin, purif., 50 kilos, f.o.b. works kilo. 19.70 - —
Hesperidin methylchalcone, 50 kilos, f.o.b. works kilo. 49.25 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms., 1,100 lbs or more lb 1.84 - —
dms. to 1,100 lbs. lb 1.94 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or New York City lb .233 —
bgs., 1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb .243 —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .250 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .253 - —
USP, bgs., 500 lbs. or more, f.o.b. Fords, N. J., dlvd New York City and Philadelphia lb. 42½- —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. 43½- 48½
Hexane, industrial, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 —
Houston, Texas gal. .16 —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb .35 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb 35¾- —
tanks, works lb .33 —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 3.95 4.00
n-Hexyl methacryiate, dms., c.l., works lb. .75½ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb .76 —
Hexyl salicylate, dms. lb. 1.70 1.75
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 25-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd. lb. 14.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 3.25 - —
Homatropine methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 3.00 - 3.25
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls. lb. .18 - .20
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine hydrate, 85%, 240-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. 1.28 - —
240-lb. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydriodic acid, purif., 47%, 2-chys., f.o.b. works lb. 2.92 - —
Hydroabietyl alcohol, tech., solid, dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .29¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd. zone 1 lb 27¼- —
Zone 1 for hydroabieyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., and the western part of Texas.
Hydrobromic acid, medicinal, 48%, chys., frt equald lb. .48 - .56
Hydrochloric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride)
Hydrochloric acid, 18° chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
chys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 2.90 - 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 28.00 - —
20° chys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.75 - —
chys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt equald ton. 30.00 - —
22° chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
chys., l.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt equald ton. 35.00 - —
Hydrochloric acid, CP, USP, consumers, chys., extra, c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
chys., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17⅞
5-pint bots., extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
lb. .20⅞- —
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. .95 - —
Hydrocortisone alcohol, bulk, bots., kilo lots or more gram. 1.00 - 1.90
Hydrocyanic acid, dilute, NF, 2%, 5-pint bots., f.o.b. works, pint. .70 - —
Hydrofluoric acid, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride)
Hydrofluoric acid, aqueous, 70%, 55-gal or 30-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 17.25 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 18.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 19.00 - —
20-gal., dms., l.c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 20.50 - —
tanks, works frt equald 100 lbs. 11.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. In those states add $2.75 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic acid, dms., works, 30% basis lb. .07 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 - .40
50-lb. cyls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - .60
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., l.c.l. works lb. .45 - —
Hydrogen cyanide, liq., 98%, tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Hydrogen fluoride, anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .29 - .31
cyls., dlvd. W lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Hydrogen peroxide, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone, photo grade, dms., 50-lbs. f.o.b. works lb. 1.10 - —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .84½- —
Hydroquinone monomethyl ether, dms., t.l. dlvd lb 2.59 - —
dms., t.l., dlvd lb 2.61 - —
Hydroxyacetic acid, tech., 70% dms., Philadelphia and Chicago lb. .11 - —
tanks, Helle, W. Va lb. .073 - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. lb. 5.65 - 6.00
Hydroxyethyl cellulose, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, f.o.b. shipping point lb. .74 - —
fib. dms., 2,000 to 19,999 lb. lots, same basis lb. .79 - —
fib. dms., 100 to 1,999 lb. lots, same basis lb. .83 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .93 - —
(Highest viscosity [15,000 cps.] grade is 10c. per lb. higher.)
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine hydrobromide, bots. oz. 7.75 8.50
Hyoscyamine sulfate, bots. oz. 7.75 8.50
Hypophosphorous acid, purif., 50%, 10-chys., f.o.b. works lb 1.95 - —
NF, 50%, 10-chys., same basis lb. 1.35 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms. lb. .75 - 1.05
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo, syn.)
Indole, CP, bots. lb. 13.65 -15.00
Inositol, 50-100 lb. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, dlvd lb 4.50 - —
50-lb. dms., less than 1,000 lb., dlvd lb 4.75 - —
10 lb. cns., 10-50 lbs. dlvd lb 5.00 - —
5 lb. bots., dlvd lb 5.25 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum)
Iodine, crude, kgs. lb. 1.10 - —
Resub., USP, dms., f.o.b. works. lb. 2.20 - 2.22
Iodochlorohydroquinolin, USP, dms. lb 3.60 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., 300-lbs., f.o.b. works lb 4.90 - —
dms., 100-lbs., same basis lb 5.05 - —
a-Ionone, cns. lb 4.60 5.75
b-Ionone, cns. lb 4.15 6.15
Ipecac root, whole, bgs. lb. 8.00 - 8.50
Powd., bbls., bxs lb. 9.50 -10.00
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. lb. .35 - —
Iron blue, alkali-resisting, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .60 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis, lb. .61 - —
bbls., smaller lots, same basis, lb. .62 - —
Dom., reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55 - —
alkali-resistant, dom., reg., bbls., c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
Imp., British, reg., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
bbls., l.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .49 - —
bbls., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .50 - —
Iron blue, dlvd. prices 1c higher for Pacific Coast states: Wash., Ore., Cal., N. M., Ariz., Mont., Wyo., Utah, Col. and Nev.
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Iron oxide, black, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14¾- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, brown, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Iron oxide, metallic, brown, bgs., works lb. .08½- —
Iron oxide, Persian Gulf, red., bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
Iron oxide, red, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, E. St. Louis, New York City lb. .14½- —
Iron oxide, red, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Iron oxide, Spanish red, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾ Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 Nom.
bbls., l.c.l., ex whse, New York lb. .06½ Nom.
Iron oxide, yellow, nat., French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .07
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l. lb .023 .024
Iron oxide, yellow, pure, light lemon shade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
other shades, same basis lb. .12 - .12½
Isoamyl alcohol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb .25 - —
Isoborneol, cns. lb 1.44 1.80
Isobornyl acetate, cns. lb 46 56
Isobornyl formate, dms. lb. 1.15 1.20
Isobornyl propionate, dms. lb. 1.20 1.25
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns. lb .30 .35
Solvent grade, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¾- —
Isobutyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Isobutylene, 99% tanks, works gal. .38 - —
Isobutyl isobutyrate, dms., f.o.b. works lb. .75 - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 2[illegible] —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Isobutyric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .35 —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .36½- —
t.c. t.t., same basis lb. .33 —
Isobutyronitrile, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .48½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 50 kilos, kilo. 12.00 - —
Isonicotinic acid, 100-lb. fib. dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid)
Iso-octyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .20½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy. gal. .16½- —
Isophorone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .22¼- —
Isophthalic acid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
Isopropanol (see Isopropyl alcohol).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- —
Isopropyl alcohol, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .58 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .68 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. 42 - —
95%, c.l., dms., dlvd gal. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. gal. 70 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. 44 - —
Anhyd., c.l., dlvd gal. 72 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. gal. 72 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .46 - —
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Isopropyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .07 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate (CIPC) tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
tanks, works lb. .99 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .75 - —
450-lb. fib. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 1.25
Itaconic acid, refd., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .39¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43
Tech., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
bgs., 500-lbs. same basis lb. .36 - —

J

J acid, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb 2.70 - —
Powd., bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .55 - .60
NF, powd., bbls., bxs lb. .65 - .70
Japan wax, cs. lb. .29 - .31
Juniper berries, bgs. lb 16 .17
Juniper berry oil, NF, bots. lb 2.90 - 3.75
Twice rectified, bots. lb 3.25 - —
Juniper tar oil, NF, dms. lb. .42 - .60
Juniper wood oil, tech., cns. lb. .38 - .55

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
Kaolin, NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. .10 - .12
NF colloidal, 50-lb. bgs. lb. .15½- .17⅛
Karaya gum, No. 1, NF, powd., bls lb. .48 .50
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .43 .45
No. 3, powd., bbls. lb. .37 .40
Koch acid, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .11 - .13

L

L acid, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lacquer diluent, petroleum, 140°F. 200°F. b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .20 - —
Group 3 gal. .15125- —
Houston, Texas gal. .16 - —
200°F.-240°F. b.r., tankcars, New Jersey or New York gal. .20 - —
Group 3 gal. .14125- —
Houston, Texas gal. .16 - —
Lactic acid, food processing, 50%, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. N.Y., Phila lb. .1986- —
dms., 20 or more, same basis lb. .2036- —
dms., 5 to 19, same basis lb. .2086- —
dms., 1 to 4, same basis lb. .2136- —
80%, c.l., dms., same basis lb. .3336- —
dms., 20 or more, same basis. lb. .3386- —

Lactic acid, food processing, 80%, dms., 5 to 19, same basis lb. .3436- —
dms., 1 to 4, same basis lb. .3486- —
Plastic grade, 50%, c.l., bbls., works lb. .2740- —
bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2790- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .2840- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .2890- —
80%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .4625- —
bbls., 5 to 19, works lb. .4725- —
bbls., 1 to 4, works lb. .4775- —
Tech., 44%, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 12.45 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.85 - —
USP, 85%, chys. lb. .83 - —
Lactose, crystalline, edible, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
bgs., 6,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14½- —
bgs., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .14¾- —
bgs., 200-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .15¼- —
Edible lactose in fib dms., ¼c higher.
ferment, grade, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .08¾- —
USP, reg., fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¼- —
200-1,880-lb. lots, frt. equald lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bags ½c to 1c lower
USP, spray dried, bgs., t.l., frt. equald lb. .18½- —
bgs., t.t.l., frt. equald lb. .19 .19¾
Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Lamp black, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Lanolin, USP, anhyd. 400-lb. dms., works lb. .24 - .26
USP, anhyd., cosmetic, 400-lb. dms., works lb. .26 - .30
USP, hydrous, 400-lb dms., works. lb. .29 —
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .0975- —
Lard oil (see Grease oil).
Larkspur seed, bgs. lb. .55 - —
Laurel leaf oil, dms, cns. lb. 9.75 - 12.50
Laurent's acid, bbls lb. .87 - —
Lauric acid, pure, dms lb. .30¼- .32¾
bags lb. .28¾- .31¼
tanks lb. .27¾- —
Lauryl alcohol, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .65½- —
dms., t.t.l., works lb. .66 - —
Lavandin oil, 22-24%, dms. lb. 1.15 - —
Abrial, dms. lb. 1.20 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
Ord., bls. lb. .20 - .25
Select., bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Lavender flower oil, USP, French, 35-37% ester, cns lb. 1.85 - 4.00
40-42% ester, cns. lb. 3.50 - 3.65
Spike, Spanish, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Lead acetate, NF, cryst., gran., powd., bbls. lb. .34½- —
White, cryst., bbls. lb. .25½- —
gran., bbls. lb. .26½- —
powd., bbls. lb. .26½- —
Lead arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-50-lb. bgs. or any quantity, frt. alld. on $150 or more lb. .30½- —
1-lb bgs., same basis lb. .47 - —
Lead, blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
Lead carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Lead chloride, 400-lb. fib. dms. lb. .56 - —
Lead iodide, NF, V jars lb. 3.83 - —
Lead linoleate, fused, 26.5% Pb, dms. lb. .38 - —
Lead metal, prime, pigs, New York. lb. .11 - —
St. Louis lb. .1080- —
Lead monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1385- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1485- —
Lead naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb., dms., dlvd. lb. .19½- —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd. lb. .24¼- —
Solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd. lb. .31¾- —
Lead nitrate, tech., cryst., 400-lb. fib. dms. lb. .2673- —
Lead orthosilicate gel., 50-60% PbO, dms., works. lb. .29¾- .34¼
Lead peroxide, tech. powd., bbls lb. .45 - .50
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .41 - —
Lead, red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald, lb. .1373- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1475- —
Lead, red, 97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1393- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1495- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .1410- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1510- —
Lead, resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., lb. .49 - —
Lead salicylate, normal dms., works lb. .46 - —
Lead silicate (see Lead white basic silicate).
Lead silicochromate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. mfrs. point, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
Lead sulfate (see Lead blue basic sulfate).
Lead tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .17¼- —
24% Pb, dms lb. .21¼- —
Solid, 30% Pb, dms lb. .26¼- —
Lead, white, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt pt., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. pt., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works. lb. .14 - .18
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .14
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 50 kilos, f.o.b. works kilo. 14.20 - —
Lemon oil, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 2.45 - 3.75
Messina, cns. lb. 4.00 - 6.50
Lemongrass oil, cns., dms. lb. 5.00 - 6.00
dl-Leucine, dms., 1 kilo, works kilo. 50.00 - —
Licorice root, gran., bls. lb. .13 - —
Powd., bls. lb. .15 - .16
Whole, bls. lb. .09 - .10
Lignaloe wood oil, Mexican, cns. lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Lignosulfonate (see under Ammonium or Sodium lignin sulfonate).
Lilac oil lb. 1,500.00
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., 50,000 lbs., works, E. ton. 14.25 - —
Chemical, hydrated, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 17.25 - —
spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 18.25 - —
For New York delivery, add $4.29 freight charge.

Lime oil, dist., Mexican, dms. lb. 5.50 - 6.00
West Indian, dms. lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Expressed, West Indian, dms. lb. 6.50 - 7.75
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Linalool ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb 2.45 4.25
Syn., 98-100% dms., works lb 2.40 2.75
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose 90-92%, dms lb 2.65 4.50
96-98% dms lb 3.25 - —
Syn., 98-100%, dms., works lb 2.75 - —
Lindane, 25% formulation, to distributors dms. frt. alld lb. 1.35 - 1.50
99%, tech. to formulators, 250-lb. dms., 5,000 lbs., dlvd lb. 2.13 - —
100-lb dms. 5,000-lbs. dlvd lb. 2.15 - —
250-lb. dms. less than 5,000-lbs., dlvd lb 2.18 - —
100-lb dms. less than 5,000-lbs. dlvd lb 2.20 - —
Linden flowers, with leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Without leaves bls. lb. .42 - .45
Linseed meal, expeller, 32%, bulk, Minneapolis, mills ton. 60.00 - —
Extracted, 34%, bulk, same basis. ton. 53.50 - —
Linseed oil, raw, dms., c.l., New York lb. .1810- —
dms., l.c.l., New York lb. .1910- .1960
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1450- —
tanks, New York lb. .1558- —
tankwagon, New York lb. .1583- —
Boiled linseed oil, 006c. per lb higher.
Linseed oil acid, dist., dms. lb. .2075- .2325
Water white, dms. lb. .2425- .2675
Litharge, comi., powd. bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1325- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .1425- —

Lithium aluminum hydride, lump, dms., works lb. 33.00 - 69.00
Lithium benzoate, dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Lithium bromide, NF, gran., bgs., works, frt. equald lb. 2.60 - —
Lithium carbonate, NF, dms., ton lots lb. .58 - —
dms., 1,999 lbs. or less lb. .64 - —
Tech., dms., ton lots lb. .57 - —
dms., 1,999 lbs. or less lb. .63 - —
Lithium chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., ton lots lb. 1.23½- —
Tech. anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. .87 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .88 - .92
Lithium citrate, NF, dms., ton lots. lb. 1.50 - —
Lithium fluoride, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.75 - —
bbls., ton lots and more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - —
bbls., less ton lots, dlvd lb. 1.90 - —
Lithium hydride, powd., dms., 500-lbs lots or more, works. lb. 9.50 - —
Lithium hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
Lithium manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.05
Lithium nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Lithium salicylate, dms. lb. 1.60 1.70
Lithium silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20

Lithium stearate, dms., c.l., works. lb. 47½- —
dms., ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
dms., less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Lithium sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.15 1.25
Lithium titanate, dms., works lb 1.15 1.25
Lithol red toner barium, bbls., works lb 1.03 - —
Lithol-rubine red toner pure, bbls., works lb 1.65 - —
Resinated, bbls., works lb 1.47 - —
Lithopone ord. bgs., c.l., dlvd E. lb 08⅜- —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. 09⅛- —
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .12 - —
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .95 - 1.10
Lobeline sulfate, bots., 50-oz. lots, works oz. 30.00 - —
Locust bean gum powd., bgs. lb. .35 - .40
Lycoodium, cs. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
1-Lysine monohydrochloride, 25-lb. dms. lb. 4.95 - —

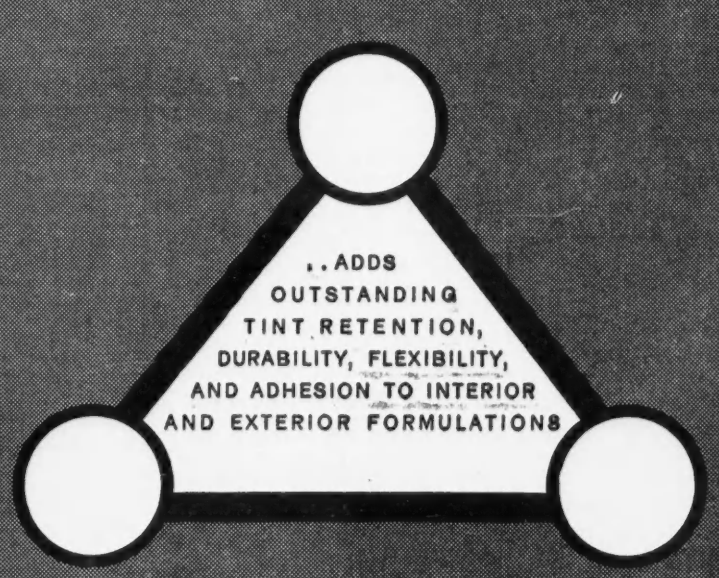
M

Mace, Siauw No. 1, bls lb. 1.35 - —
No. 2, whole, bls lb. 1.25 - —
siftings, bls. lb. 1.15 - —
Mace oil, dist., cns., dms lb. 9.00 - 11.00

introducing:

Celanese VX-555 . . . new, acrylic-based

TRIPOLYMER



New Celanese VX-555 has been developed by Celanese to offer improved properties. In addition to its outstanding tint retention, durability, flexibility, and adhesion, Celanese VX-555 imparts outstanding pigment binding properties, good scrub resistance, excellent flow and leveling, good package stability, and outstanding color acceptance. ● For information, an experimental sample—or both—please write on your company letterhead to: Celanese Chemical Company, Dept. 556-G, 522 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, N.Y.

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NEW VX-555 . . . TYPICAL EMULSION PROPERTIES

SOLIDS CONTENT, WGT. %	46 ± 1
pH	6.5–7.5
FREE MONOMER, % MAXIMUM	0.5
VISCOSITY AT 25°C, 7.5 pH*	50–200 cps.
ODOR	slight
BORAX COMPATIBILITY	excellent
STORAGE STABILITY	excellent
POUNDS per GALLON	8.6
PIGMENT BINDING PROPERTY	excellent

*Viscosity will increase at higher pH

Celanese CHEMICALS

Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26½
Tech. syn., rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .28¾- .30
rubber grade, extra light, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
bgs. l.c.l., frt equald lb. .28¾- —
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald., with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points
Magnesia calcined, tech., heavy, 85% bgs. c.l. f.o.b Lunning, Nev ton 39.50 - —
91% bgs., c.l., same basis ton 49.50 - —
95% bgs., c.l, same basis ton 59.00 - —
USP light, bgs. lb. .36½- .37½
USP, heavy, bgs. lb. .36½- .37½
Magnesite chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton 86.25 - —
Deadburnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash. ton 46.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, 80-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.15 - —
Magnesium carbonate, tech bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11 - —
bgs., l.c.l., frt equald lb. .11½- —
bgs. l.c.l. frt equald lb. .13½- .14
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald... lb. .13½- —
bgs. c.l., frt equald lb .14 —
bgs. l.c.l. frt equald lb .15 16
Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equald., with Metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.
Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 92%, flake or pebble, drums., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms. l.c.l., works lb. .14 .15
hydrous, 99%, flake, bgs., c.l., works ton 60.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton 75.00 -100.00
Magnesium gluconate 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. 1.42 - —
Magnesium hydroxide, NF, powd., dms., 500-lbs. or more, f.o.b. works lb. .24½- .25½
Magnesium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22½- —
dms., l.t.l., frt alld. lb. .23½- —
tanks, frt alld. lb. .21½- —
Magnesium metal, 99.8%, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb .36 - —
pigs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼- —
sticks, cs., works, same basis lb. .59 - —
Magnesium nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 - —
Magnesium oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Magnesium phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Magnesium silicate (see Talc).
Magnesium silicofluoride, dms., works lb .10½- .12
Magnesium sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
bgs, l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bgs., l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Magnesium trisilicate, USP, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate 7c. per lb. higher.
Malachite green, straight, PTA, bbls., works lb. 5.30 - —
Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .89 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .92 - 1.01
Maleic acid, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37¼- —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .24 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .25½- —
tanks, frt equald lb .22½- —
Maleic anhydride in bags ½c. per lb. less.
Malic acid, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic acid, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
dms., smaller lots lb. 2.40 2.50
Mandrake root, bls lb. .42 - .48
Manganese acetate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese borate, tech., fib. dms. lb. .23½- —
Manganese carbonate, chemical grade, 46% Mn, bgs., 20,000-lb lots and more, works lb. .11 - .16
Manganese chloride, CP, anhyd., dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .23½- —
Manganese dioxide, African, 83-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined bgs., gross for net works ton 148.00 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb lots, paper bgs., same basis ton 144.50 - —
40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, dms. same basis ton 152.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Manganese gluconate, dms lb. 1.84 - —
Manganese hydrate, dms., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Manganese hypophosphite, NF dms. lb. 3.52 - —
Manganese linoleate, liq. 4.35% Mn, dms lb. .35¼- —
Solid, precip., 8.2% Mn bbls lb. .41¼ —
Manganese metal, electrolytic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34½- —
dms., ton lots, dlvd. E lb. .37 - —
dms., smaller lots, dlvd E lb. .39 - —
Manganese naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
Manganese resinate, fused, 3½% Mn dms lb .29¼- —
Precip., 6½ 7% Mn, dms. lb. .42 - —
Manganese sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% $MnSO_4$, bgs., c.l., dlvd S. E ton 86.50 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd S., E ton 93.50 - —
Manganese tallate 6%, dms lb .26½- —
Manila copal gum, C, bgs lb. .35 .39
DBB, bgs. lb. .24½- .28
DK, dust, bgs. lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs. lb .20 .24
WS, bgs lb. No stocks.
Mannitol, com'l fib dms., ton lots, works lb. .60 —
fib dms. to ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
fib. dms. single dm., works lb. .65 - —
Marine pitch, dms lb. .04¼- .05
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. 25¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
Menadione, USP bots. ..... gram. .044 - .08
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, works, Atl. & Gulf ports lb. .06½- —
Menthol, nat. USP, Brazilian, large crystals, cs lo. 7.35 - 7.60
Nat., USP, Brazilian, regular crystals, cs lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Japanese, cs. lb. 10.00 -10.50
Syn., USP, racemic, 25-lb. lots lb. 4.25 - —
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib, dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .44 - —
bgs., fib. dms., less ton lots, same basis lb. .46 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
bgs. fib dms. less ton lots, same basis lb. .56 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 100 lbs., f.o.b works lb 4.03 - —
USP, gran or powd., 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., f.o.b. works lb 3.78 - —
Mercuric cyanide, NF VIII powd., fib dms lb. 5.84 - —
Mercuric iodide, red, NF, 100-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 6.97 - —
Mercuric oxide, red, NF IX 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs. f.o.b works lb. 4.72 - —
tech., 50-lb dm. 100 lbs., same basis lb. 4.52 - —
yellow, NF, 50-lb. dm., 100 lbs., same basis lb. 4.89 - —
tech., dms., 100 lbs lb 4.35 - —
25-lb. fib dm. lb. 4.38 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP XV).
Mercury metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net-flask 200.00 -202.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanilic acid, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-toluidine).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-Tolylenediamine).
Methacrylic acid glacial 98%, dms., truckloads frt equald lb. .42½- —
dms., smaller lots, frt equald. lb. .43 - .75
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Methanol, nat, denaturing grade, tanks, frt alld gal. .85 - —
Syn., zone 1, dms., c.l., or t.l. min. dlvd gal. .51¼- —
dms. l.c.l. dlvd gal. .61½- —
Syn., tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .35 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd gal. .30 - —
tankwagon, 4,000 gal. min., f.o.b. terminal gal. .29 - —
Syn., zone 2, dms., c.l., t.l., min., frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .55½- —
dms., l.c.l., works gal. .65½- —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal, lots, min., dlvd. Metropolitan area gal. .39 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal. min., dlvd. gal. .34 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental US E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of US west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methapyriiene fumarate, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 21.75 - —
Methapyriiene hydrochloride, 100-999 lbs., dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. 27.25 - —
Methenamine (see Hexamethylene-tetramine).
Methionine hydroxyanalogue, tealcium salt) 90% min., dms., t.l., frt alld. lb 1.10 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis lb 1.16 - —
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb or more lb 3.50 - —
Feed grade, 98% fib dms. same basis lb. 1.43 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers, dms. cs lb. .66 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .21½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .22½
Methyl abietate, hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd zone 1 lb. .23½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, lb. .24 .24½
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Methyl acetone, nat. dms., c.l., E of Miss. frt alld gal. .62½- —
Syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .66 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .76 - —
tanks frt alld E gal. .51 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory comprises all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is made up of all states west of those four.
Methyl acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .35¼- —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd lb. .36¼- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32¼- —
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Methyl amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd E. lb. .14½- —
Methyl amyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl amyl ketone, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. 1.99¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
N-Methylaniline, tech., tanks, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
Methylanthranilate, cns. lb. 2.20 - 2.70
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms lb. .60 .75
Methyl bromide, service organization prices, 40 to 375-lb. cyls., large lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - .72
on 100 lbs lb. .73 - .79
Methyl cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .82 - —
50-lb. bgs., 2,000-lb lots and more, same basis lb. .80 - —
50-lb bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb 1.05 - —
Standard vis. (15,400 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .69 - —
50-lb. bgs. 2,000-lb lots and more, same basis lb. .76 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, frt. alld.
Methyl chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald lb. .32¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .16¼- —
tanks, single unit, same basis. lb. .12¾- —
Refrigerator mfgs., cyls., dlvd lb. .48¾- —
Other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67¾- —
Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-Trichloroethane).
Methyl cinnamate, cns lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Methyl ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .45¾- —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methyl formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
Tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07 - —
a-D Methyl glucoside, tech., 100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .26 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.l., min 23,000 lbs., works. lb. .27 - —
100-lb. multiwall paper bgs., t.t.l., works lb. .28 - —
Methyl heptin carbonate, bots lb. 27.25 -29.00
Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate, fib dms. lb 1.90 2.00
Methyl ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.40 - 3.85
Methyl isoamyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .17½- —
Methyl isobutyl carbinol (see Methyl amyl alcohol).
Methyl isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Belle, W Va lb. .31 - —
dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Methyl naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 2.45 - 4.30
Methyl parahydroxybenzoate (see p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Methyl parathion, tech., 80%, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .84 - —
Methyl parathion prices 2c. per lb. higher in West.
Methyl roseaniline chloride, NF., 5-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.90 - —
Methyl salicylate, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .60¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½- .67½
Methyl testosterone, USP, 100-gram. bots gram. No Prices.
2-Methyl-5-vinyl pyridine, 40-dm. lots or more, f.o.b. works lb. 1.32 - —
5-39 dm. lots, same basis lb. 1.37 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 1.27 - —
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. 2.95 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb 4.35 - —
Methyl violet prices 1c. higher W. of Rockies.
Methylene blue, NF, crystals, 100-lbs., frt. equald lb. 4.10 - —
Methylene chloride, tech., straight or assorted, dms., c.l. or t.l., dlvd lb. .12½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.l. dlvd lb. .15¾- —
tanks, 4,000-gal. min., dlvd lb. .11¼- —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C., m.p., dms., works lb .90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-phenyl-3-methyl-pyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.E lb. .06½- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse. lb. .07¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld E. lb. .08¼- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse or freight alld. E lb. .09 - —
wet-grd., rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex-whse, or frt. alld. E lb. .08¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.E lb. .08¼- —
bgs., ex-whse. or frt. alld E. lb. .09 - —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. 08¼ —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss. ½c. higher; W. of Rockies 1c higher
Microcrystalline wax, petroleum, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Mineral black, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0673
Mineral oil, white tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .70 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .54 - —
65-75 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .70½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- —
tankcars, refy. gal. .54½- —
NF, 80-90% vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .71 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .76 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .55 - —
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .61 - —
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .83 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .88 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .67 - —
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .85 - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis, gal. .90 - —
tankcars, same basis gal. .69 - —
200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy gal. .875 - .90
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .925 - —
tankcars, refy. gal. .69 - .715
USP, 340-350 vis., nonret. dms., c.l., f.o.b. refy. gal. .92½- —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l. gal. .97½- —
tankcars, refy. gal. .76½- —
(For dlvd. N.Y. prices add 2c. for c.l. and 3c. for l.c.l.).
Mineral orange, American, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Mineral spirits, petroleum, odorless, tankcars, New Jersey gal. .29 - —
New York gal. .305 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .25 - —
regular, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .16 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .145 - —
140 F. flash, New York, New Jersey at terminal gal. .205 - —
Houston, Texas gal. .17 - —
Mink oil, dms. lb. 2.75 - —
Mirbane oil (see Nitrobenzene).
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., c.l., works lo. 6.30 - —
Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .14½- —
tanks, New York gal. .15½- .16
Molybdated orange, bbls. lb. .49 - —
Molybdenum metal, powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 9.13 - —
Molybdenum trioxide, purif., dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
Tech., chemical, dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.48 - —
Tech., metallurgical, dms., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.47 - —
Molybdic acid, 84%, dms., works. lb. 1.05 1.15
Monoallylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .965 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .995 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .96 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .57½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .59 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .55 - —
Mono-tert-butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Monochloracetic acid, purif. (see Chloroacetic acid, mono).
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .08¾- —
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoetnylalphanaphthylamine (see n-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% aqueous, solution, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .38¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .35 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine)
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monomethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .30 - —
tanks, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .36 - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .36¼- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis, lb. .26 - —
40% soln., dms. frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .26 - —
Monopentaerythritol, tech. bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .30 - —
Monopotassium glutamate, dms., 1,000-lb lots, frt alld lb 3.05 - —
dms. 100-lb lots, same basis lb. 3.25 - —
Monosodium glutamate, dms., dlvd, lb. 1.07 - 1.15
Monosodium phosphate (see sodium phosphate, monobasic).
Montan wax, Calif., refd., bgs lb. .27 - .28
Imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. .25 - .26
German, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
Morphine, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works, oz. 12.35 - —
Morphine hydrobromide, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 9.90 - —
Morphine hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 9.90 - —
Morphine sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz., f.o.b. works oz. 9.90 - —
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .56¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¼- —
Muriatic acid (see Hydrochloric acid).
Musk, syn., ambrette, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.40 4.90
cns., 25-lb lots lb. 4.50 5.00
Ketone fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.60 5.10
cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 4.70 5.20
Xylol, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.26 - —
cns., 25-lb lots lb. 1.40 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .08 - —
Montana, yellow, bgs lb. .10½- —
Oriental, bgs. lb. .09 - —
Mustard, oil, syn., bots lb. 1.60 1.85
Myristic acid, bgs lb. .23¼- .25¾
tanks lb. .22¼- —
Myrrh gum, cs lb. .65 .75

N

Naphtha, high solvency (see Solvent naphtha, petroleum).
Naphtha, petroleum, cleaner's (see Cleaner's naphtha).
Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum, tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .19 - —
Group 3 gal. .13875- —
Houston, Texas gal. .155 - —
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 78°, tanks, f.o.b., frt. equald lb. .06¼- .06½
Refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
Refd., indust., balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
cs. 50 lbs. c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
1-lb pkgs. c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —
a-Naphthol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.02 —
b-Naphthol, tech. flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
bbls. l.c.l., works lb .36 - —
Naphthol, ITR, red toner, bbls., works lb. 5.00 - —

1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino acid (see H acid).
1-Naphthol-4 sulfonic acid (see Neville and Winther's acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (see L acid).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino acid (see S acid).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic acid (see Gamma acid).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed acid (see Cleve's acid).
a-Naphthylamine, dms., frt, alld lb. .52 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic acid (see Laurent's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic acid (see Cassella acid).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic acid (see Tobias acid).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic acid (see Broenner's acid).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic acid (see F acid).
Naringin, fib, dms. lb. 8.50 - —
Neatsfoot oil, 15° cold test, dms lb. .29 Nom.
20° cold test, dms. lb. .28 Nom.
30° cold test, dms. lb. .27 Nom.
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt, adjusted lb. 7.00 8.00
Neomycin sulfate, fib, dms, 1-kilo basis activity gram. .18 - —
fib, dms, 100-999-gram lots, basis activity gram. .25 - —
Tech., fib, dms gram. .13½- —
Neopentylglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
dms, l.c.l. same basis lb. .33 - —
Neroi, dms lb. 4.75 —
Neroli oil, NF, French, bots. lb. 425.00 - 575.00
Tunisian, bots lb. 400.00 —
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.45 2.85
Neville and Winther's acid, dms., frt, alld lb. 1.50 - —
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .68½- .75½
Nickel carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. 78¼- .85¼
Nickel chloride, bbls, dlvd. lb. .37 - .45
Nickel formate, bbls., ton lots, frt, alld lb. .72 - .73
Nickel metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb .74 - —
Nickel nitrate, dms., frt, alld lb. .31½- .33½
Nickel oxide, black, bbls. lb. .85 - —
Green, bbls lb. .84 - —
Nickel sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- .36
Nicotinamide, USP, 50-kilo, dms., 100 kilos., dlvd kilo. 5.75 - 6.50
dms., less than 100 kilos, dlvd, kilo. 6.25 - 7.00
Nicotinamide hydrochloride, 50-kilo dms., dlvd kilo. 6.50 - 7.50
Nicotine sulfate 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms frt, alld lb. 1.20 - —
40% manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt, alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Niger seed, bgs. lb. 10¼- —
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 5.00 - —
Nitric acid, 36° Be., cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be., cbys, c.l., works E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be., cbys., c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be., cbys. c.l. works E. 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68%, HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Nitric acid, CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
cbys. extra, l.c.l. works. lb. .20 - —
5-pint bots. extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
5-pint bots. extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
dms. frt alld lb. .99 - —
4-Nitro-2-aminophenol, tech., paste, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt, alld lb 1.15 - —
Paste, dms., frt, alld., 100% basis. 1.10 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms, t.l., frt, alld lb. .49 - —
dms, t.l., frt alld lb. .51 - —
o-Nitroaniline orange toner, kgs, lb. 1.50 - —
p-Nitroaniline, c.l., t.l., dms., 20,000 lb. min., dlvd lb. .44½- —
dms, t.c.l., same basis lb. .46½- —
o-Nitroanisole, tech, tanks, frt, alld, lb. .36 - —
p-Nitroanisole, tech., solid, dms., frt alld lb. .72 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl dist., dms., c.l., frt, alld lb. .13 —
dms., t.c.l., frt, alld. lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt, alld lb. .12 - —
p-Nitrobenzoic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175 seconds, bbls., c.l., works lb. .39½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .42½- —
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .41½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44½- —
250-400, 600-1,000 seconds, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44½- .47½
Spirit soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
5-6 cps., 40-60 seconds, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable
o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms, c.l., frt, alld lb. .15 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-p-cresol, tech., dms., dlvd lb. .58 - —
Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .26 - —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher
Nitrogen solutions, direct application, tanks, f.o.b. works unit-ton. 1.64 - —
Manufacturing type, same basis, unit-ton. 1.32 - —
Nitrogen tetroxide, indust., tankcars, f.o.b. Hopewell, Va lb. .065 - —
Cyls, t.l., min 5 tons, same basis lb. .07½- —
Cyls., l.c.l. t.l.t. same basis lb. .15 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Nitrogenous sewage sludge, bulk, f.o.b. Chicago works. unit-ton 3.50 —
(The foregoing price is per unit NH_3, plus 50c. per unit a.p.a., bulk, f.o.b. producers' works, Chicago.)
Nitromethane, dms., t.l., dlvd, E lb. .26 - —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd, E lb. .27½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c higher
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt, alld. lb. .31 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt, equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., c.l., frt, alld. lb. .43 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt, alld lb. .47 - —
1-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt, alld, E. of Rockies lb. .28½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —
1-Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. per lb. higher.
2-Nitropropane, dms., c.l., frt, alld, E of Rockies lb. .18½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
m-Nitrotoluene, tech., dms., frt, alld. lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt, alld lb .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt alld. lb. 16 - —
tanks, frt, alld. lb. .13 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, tech., cast, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
flake, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .27½- —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms. lb. 1.25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l, frt, alld. lb. .22½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt, alld lb. .23½- —
tanks, frt, alld lb. .20 - —
Nonylphenol prices on shipments to Western States are 2c. higher.
Noscapine, cns. oz. 8.00 - —
Nutmegs, East Indian, whole, bgs. lb. 1.26 - —
West Indian, bgs lb. 1.00 - —
Nutmeg oil, USP, dist., East Indian, cns. lb. 8.00 - 12.00
West Indian, cns. lb. 9.00 - 12.00
Nux vomica, bls. lb. .20 - —
Powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .20 - .22

1-Napthol-3,6-Disulfonic 8-Amino Acid—Orange Peel

O

Ocher (see Iron oxide yellow, nat.).
Ocotea cymbarum oil, dms lb. .44 - .47
Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N.J. gal. .20 - —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd., Zone 1 lb. .41½- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .43½- .44½
tanks, dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .37½- —
Octyl alcohol, perfumers grade, bots. lb. 1.60 - 3.25
Octyl alcohol, tech, (see 1-Octanol, tech).
n-Octyl-decyl alcohol blend, tanks, dlvd lb. .19 - —
tert-Octylamine, dms., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .54½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
Octylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .22½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .21½- —
Octylphenol in dms., 1lc. higher.

OILS
Oil quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Oil, coconut, may be found in the C's under Coconut oil.

Oiticica oil, liquid, dms lb. .15¾- .16¼
tanks lb. .14¼- —
Oleic acid, dbl.-dist. (white), dms. lb. .19 - .21½
tanks lb. .16½- —
S. D., dms. lb. .18 - .20½
tanks lb. .15½- —
Oleum (see Sulfuric acid, fuming).
Olibanum gum, siftings, cs lb. .15 - .20
Tears, cs. lb. .22 .30
Olibanum oil, bots. lb. 5.00 7.65
Extra fine, bots lb. 8.00 9.50
Olive oil, edible, dms., spot, ex whse. gal. 2.35 - 2.45
Olivine, crude, works ton. 12.00 —
20 mesh, works ton. 15.00 - —
100 mesh works ton. 20.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns., 25-lbs., f.o.b. works oz. 19.20 - —
gran., cns., 50 lbs., same basis. oz. 21.65 - —
powd., cns., 50 lbs., same basis. oz. 21.65 - —
Orange oil, expressed, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. .70 - .90
Calif., sweet., cns., dms lb. .60 - —
Florida, cns., dms lb .40 .45
Messina, cns. lb. 3.25 5.00
West Indian, bitter, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .18 .20
Sweet lb. 28 30

ORANGE PIGMENTS
Orange pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Orange, chrome, may be found in the C's under Chrome orange.

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It will TASTE better, LOOK better, SELL better with Takamine products

Origanum oil, Spanish cns ..... lb 1.80 - 2.30
Orris root, Florentine, bls ..... lb .55 - —
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb .65 - —
Verona, bls ..... lb .35 - —
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb .45 - —
Orthoanisidine (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Orthochloroaniline (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzoic acid (see o-Chlorobenzoic acid).
Orthochloroparanitroaniline (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline)
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol)
Orthocresotinic acid (see 2,3-Creosotic acid).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroaniline (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-Chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidine (see o-Phenetidine)
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol)
Ortho-tertiary amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol)
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base)
Orthotoluidine (see o-Toluidine).
Ouabain, USP bots. gram 3.00 - 4.00
Curicury wax, crude, bgs. ..... lb .50 - Nom.
Refd., pure, bgs ..... lb .54 - .56
Oxalic acid, bgs., c.l., works lb .18 —
bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, works lb .19 —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb .20½- —
Oxalic acid in drums is priced ½c. per lb higher.
b-Oxynaphthoic acid pigment manufacture, dms., frt alld lb .912 - —
Dyestuff manufacture, dms., same basis lb 1.03 1.14
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb lots, works lb 4.75 5.00
cns., smaller lots, works ..... lb 4.92 5.17

P

Palm oil, clarif., dms ..... lb. .14¾- .15¾
tanks, New York ..... lb. .12 - —
Palm oil acid, double dist, dms lb. .16 - .18½
tanks ..... lb. .13½- —
single dist., dms ..... lb. .15½- .18
tanks ..... lb. .13 —
Palmarosa oil, cns ..... lb 4.90 6.00
Papain, powd., bots. ..... lb. 3.25 10.00
Papaverine hydrochloride, nat. or syn. USP cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots oz 5.00 —
cns., smaller lots oz 5.05 5.20
Papaverine sulfate, nat. or syn., USP, cns oz 7.10 7.35
Paprika, Bulgarian, bgs ..... lb. .32 - —
Hungarian, bgs. ..... lb. .33 - —
Spanish, bxs ..... lb .30 - —
Yugoslavian, bgs. ..... lb. .38 - —
Para-aminobenzoic acid (see p-Aminobenzoic acid)
Parachlorobenzoic acid (see p-Chlorobenzoic acid)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic acid (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic acid (see p-Nitrobenzoic acid).
Paratoluidinemetasulfonic acid (see p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Parachloro-orthonitroaniline (see 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline).
Para-anisidin (see p-Ansidine)
Parachloraniline (see p-Chloraniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol)
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Para toner, red, bbls ..... lb. 1.30 —
Chlorinated, kgs. ..... lb. 1.41 —
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123°-127°F. ASTM tanks refy. lb .0655- .0660
Fully refd., 122°-124°F., ASTM, lb. .0765- —
125°-127°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, tanks, refy. lb. .0765- —
132°-134° F., ASTM, tanks, refy, 135° 137 F., ASTM, tanks, refy lb. .0765- —
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM
Paraffin oil, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F., tanks east coast refy gal. .14 - —
Paraffin wax (see Paraffin)
Paraformaldehyde 91% flake, bgs., c.l. frt alld lb .10 —
bgs., l.c.l., frt alld lb 12 .13
91% powd. bgs. c.l. ex whse lb. .1715- —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1865- —
USP-X, fib, dms., c.l. f.o.b., works lb. .19 - —
fib, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .20 - —
fib, dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .21½- —
Paraldehyde tech., 98% 55-gal. dms., t.l., divd E lb. .14 - —
55-gal. dms., l.c.l., divd. E lb. .15½- —
tanks, divd. E lb. .11½- —
Paranitroaniline (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol)
Paraphenetidine (see p-Phenetidine)
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol)
Para-tertiary amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol)
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol)
Parathion ethyl dms, frt alld lb 84 —
Parathion prices 2c per lb higher in West
Paratoluenesulfonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide)
Passion flower herb bls ..... lb 35 40
Patchouli oil imp., cns. ..... lb 5.60 6.50
Peach kernel oil USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Peacock blue fugitive, 100% color strength 250-lb. bbls., divd E of Rockies lb 1.00 —
Peacock blue price 1c higher W of Rockies
Peanut meal, old process, 45% bgs., f.o.b. mills ton 64.00 - Nom.
solvent, same basis ton 62.00 - Nom.
Peanut oil crude tanks, f.o.b. mills lb. .15¾- —
Refd., dms. ..... lb. .21 - .21¼
tanks ..... lb. .19 - —
Pectin, dom., NF, citrus, powd., 100 kilos, f.o.b. shipt pt kilo 4.52 —
Pelargonic acid, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .27½- —
ton lots, same basis ..... lb. .23½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
Penicillin potassium, cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units 018 - —
Penicillin procaine cryst., bulk, 1,000,000 units. .020 - —
Pennyroyal oil USP imported cns. lb. 2.35 - 2.80
Pentachlorophenol, 50-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
bgs., less than ton-lots, same basis. lb. .29 - —
bgs., c.l., t.l., 2,000 lb. minimum, same basis lb. .22½- —
Pentachlorophenol in dms lc. higher
Pentaerythritol tech., bgs., c.l., divd lb. .29 - —
bgs., l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .30 - —
Pentaerythritol, di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, indust. tanks, Tex refy. gal. .14 - —
Pentobarbital, dms. 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
Pepper, black, Malabar, bgs. ..... lb. .47½- —
Lampong, bgs. ..... lb. .47½- —
Red Funtuas, bgs. ..... lb. .32 - —
Japanese, Hontoka, bgs. ..... lb. .30 - —
Santaka, bgs. ..... lb. .31½- —
Sudanese, bgs. ..... lb. .56 - —
White, Muntok, bgs ..... lb. .56½- —
Peppermint leaves, dom. USP, bls., dms lb. No stocks.
imp., USP dms. ..... lb. .85 .90
Peppermint oil, nat., dms ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Redist., USP, dms ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.65
Perchlorethylene dms, c.l., or t.l., divd lb. .13½- —
dms., l.c.l. divd lb. .15¼- —
tanks, divd lb. .11¾- —
tanktruck 1,000 gal min divd lb .12¼- —
Peri acid, dry bbls frt alld lb 1.60 —
Paste, bbls frt alld lb 1.55 —
Peru balsam, dms lb 1.15 - 1.50
Persic oil USP (see Apricot kernel oil).
Petitgrain oil South American, cns., cms lb 2.30 —
Petrolatum, NF, cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .085 .08625
dms., l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .11125-11250
tanks, refy ..... lb. .0625- .06375
NF, extra amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .07625- —
dms., l.c., divd ..... lb. .1025- —
tanks, refy. lb. .05375- —
NF soft yellow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07625- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. ..... lb. .1025- —
tanks, refy. lb. .05375- —
USP, lily white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .09125-.09675
dms., l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .1175- .1225
tanks, refy lb. .0 875- —
USP, snow white, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .09625- —
dms., l.c.l., divd. ..... lb. .1225- —
tanks, refy. ..... lb. .07375- —
Full tankwagons of petrolatum are ¼c. more per lb. than tankcars.
Petroleum pitch (see Asphalt, petroleum).

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
Petroleum product quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Petroleum, mineral spirits, may be found in the M's under Mineral spirits, petroleum.

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l. works. lb. .16½- .18¾
non-ret. dms. t.c.l., works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfuric content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
non ret. dms., t.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
o-Phenetidine dms., c.l., frt alld, E lb .91 - —
dms. t.c.l. same basis lb .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb 1.05 - —
dms same basis lb 1.08 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lbs., frt. alld lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Phenobarbital-Sodium (see sodium phenobarbital)
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. .17¼- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis. lb. .18¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15¼- —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l., same basis. lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
39°C., or above, tar dist., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
non-ret. dms., t.c.l ..... lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, 250-lb dm., 2,000 lbs., frt. alld lb 1.30 - —
250-lb dm. same basis lb 1.35 - —
Phenothiazine drench fib dms, t.l. divd lb. .46 - —
fib dms, ton lots divd lb. .49 - —
NF, fib. dms., t.l., divd ..... lb. .45 - —
fib. dms., ton lots, divd ..... lb. .48 - —
Phenyl acetate, dms, 100-lb. lots, works lb .50 - —
Phenyl salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50% bots lb 2.15 2.35
100%, bots. ..... lb 3.80 4.00
Phenylacetic acid, pure, cryst., cns lb. 1.25 1.75
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., 1-kilo kilo 65.00 - —
l-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, fib dms, 200-lb lots, divd E lb 3.45 - —
fib dms, smaller lots, divd E lb 3.80 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., divd E lb. .50 - —
dms., t.c.l., divd E lb. .51½- —
tanks, divd E lb. .47½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb 1.08 - —
t.c.l., t.t.l. same basis lb 1.10 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, comi, fib. dms, 100 to 1,000 lbs., works. lb. 1.70 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, tech., dms, works lb 1.55 —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 75¼- —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. 76¼- —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots. lb 1.25 1.40
2-Phenylethyl alcohol, extra, dms. lb 1.14 1.50
Standard, dms lb 1.10 1.60
o-Phenylethylamine, dms, 20,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb 1.50 —
dms, smaller lots, frt alld lb 1.70 1.85
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb 4.00 4.25
Phenylglyconic acid (see Mendelic acid).
Phenylhydrazine, 97%, 450-lb dms. lb 1.45 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, fib. dms., 250-lb lots, divd E 1.80 - —
fib dms., smaller lots, divd E lb 2.10 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms, t.c.l. works. lb. 48 .50
p-Phenylphenol, bgs, c.l. works lb .38½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ..... lb. 43 - —
Philippine copal gum, pale, chips, bgs lb. .23¼- .27
nubs, bgs. ..... lb. .33¼- .37
seeds, bgs. ..... lb. .20 Nom.
sorts, bgs. ..... lb. .20 - .24
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
CP, bots., works ..... lb. 17.75 - —
Tech., fib dms., works ..... lb. 10.45 - —
Phloxin red toner (see Eosin red toner).
Phosgene, ret. cyls., works lb. .15½- —
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D).
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton 46.50 - —
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 66-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines, short-ton. 4.989 5.398
68-70%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton. 5.849 5.858
70-72%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton. 6.429 6.438
74-75%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., same basis short-ton. 7.329 - 7.338
76-77%, b.p.l., c.l., bulk, same basis short-ton. 8.219 8.228
Above Florida prices are based on fuel oil at 2.52 per bbl and labor at $1.64.
Phosphoric acid, food grade, 75%, cbys, c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
cbys, t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.75
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
80% cbys, c.l. frt equald 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.10 9.35
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
NF 85%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
cbys., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.75 9.00
tanks, t.w., works 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l., works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .57
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
dms. t.c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .21½- —
tanks, works, frt equald, lb. .19 - —
Phosphorus oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms, t.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works frt. equald lb. .12½- —
Phosphorus pentasulfide, powd., dms, c.l., works lb. .13½- —
dms, t.c.l. works ..... lb. .14½- .15½
Solid, dms., c.l. works ..... lb. .11½- —
dms, t.c.l. works ..... lb. .12½- .13½
Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .1375- .1475
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .1475- .1675
Phosphorus sesquisulfide, dms., cs., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40
Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
dms., t.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .19½- —
Phthalimide, 97-98%, dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
Phthalocyanine blue, full strength, bbls, divd E of Rockies. lb. 2.90 - —
Resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
Water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb 1.52 —
Phthalocyanine blue prices 1c. higher W of Rockies
Phthalocyanine green toner, bbls., works lb. 3.35 - —
Resinated, bbls. lb 3.00 - —
Water dispersable, bbls. ..... lb 1.71 - —
Phthalocyanine green prices 1c. higher W of Rockies
Phthalylsulfacetamide, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb 5.00 - —
NF fib dms lb 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, dms. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .46 - .48
dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .46½- .49
tanks, same basis lb. .43 - .46
b-Picoline, 98% dms., t.l., works. lb. 1.05 - —
dms., t.c.l. same basis lb. 1.15 - —
tanks same basis lb. .95 - —
b,g-Picoline 5°C. dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
dms. t.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
g-Picoline, dms., t.c.l., works lb. 1.60 - —
tanks, t.l. same basis ..... lb. 1.50 - —
Picric acid, NF bbls. ..... lb. .85 - —
Tech., bbls. ..... lb. .50 - —
Pigment green B, kgs ..... lb. 1.55 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Pilocarpine nitrate, USP, bots., vials. oz. 4.65 - 5.15
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs ..... lb. .72 - —
Mexican, bgs. ..... lb. .62 - —
Pimento berry oil, NF, dms. ... lb. 3.75 9.25
Pimento leaf oil, crude, cns .... lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Pine oil, dest.-dist., dms., t.c.l. works lb. .15 - —
dms, t.c.l ex whse, New York, lb. .173 - —
Steam-dist. dms. ex whse., New York lb. .185 - —
dms, divd lb. 188 - —
Pineneedle oil, Siberian (see Abies Siberica oil).
Pink root, bls. ..... lb. 2.25 - —
Piperazine anhyd., dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. 1.80 - —
dms., t.c.l., frt alld E lb. 1.85 - —
Piperazine citrate, 36% dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt alld lb. 1.33 - —
Piperazine dihydrochloride, 51%, dms, 1,000 lbs or more, frt alld lb. 1.29 - —
Piperazine hexahydrate, 44%, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. .90 - —
dms., 200-900 lbs., frt. alld lb. .93 - —
Piperazine phosphate, 42%, dms., 1,000 lbs or more, frt. alld lb. 1.11 - —
Piperidine, dist., 98% min., 5 dms. or more, t.c.l., t.t.l., f.o.b. works lb. 2.65 - —
1-4 dms., same basis lb 2.70 - —
dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. 2.55 - —
Piperonyl butoxide, dms. divd E lb. 4.50 5.05

PITCHES
Pitch quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Pitch, soybean, may be found in the S's under Soybean pitch.

Platinum metal, works ..... oz. 81.00 - 85.00
Pleurisy root, bls. ..... lb. .45 .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms... lb. 12.50 - 15.50
Poke root, bls. ..... lb. .19 - .22
Polymyxin, bots., bulk., 50 billion units or more 1,000,000 units. .52 - —
bulk, bots., 25-50 billion units, 1,000,000 units. .54 - —
bulk, bots., 1-25 billion units, 1,000,000 units. .56 - —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .42 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works ..... lb. .47 - .49
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .45 - —
dms., 10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .44 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .47 - .49
Pontianak copal gum, chips, bgs. lb. .23½- .26
Nubs, bgs. ..... lb. .38 - .44
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs. .... lb. No stocks.
Dutch, bgs. ..... lb. .14 - —
Danish, bgs. ..... lb. .14 - —
Polish, bgs. ..... lb. .13 - —
Turkish, bgs. ..... lb. .11 - —
Potash, caustic, liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs 3.70 - —
reg., flake, 88-92% dms. c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis, 100 lbs. 11.05 - —
solid, 88-92% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 9.10 - —
dms. t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.60 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, 200-lb dm., f.o.b. works, E lb. .31 - —
Potassium bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms. lb. .24 - —
Potassium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l. t.l., works lb. .18 —
bgs. t.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms ¾c. higher.
Potassium bitartrate, NF, gran., powd., 100-lb bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .37 - —
100-lb. bgs., 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt., same basis lb. .38 - —
100-lb bgs. smaller lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Potassium borohydride, powd., dms., works lb 16.00 - 22.00
Pelletized potassium boronyhdride $1.25 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb lots
Potassium bromate, 200-lb dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .49 - —
Potassium bromide, USP gran., bbls, kgs lb. .39 - .40
Potassium carbonate, dom., NF, gran., bbls., cms lb. .22 - .24
Dom. tech. powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 - .22
Dom. calcinated, bgs., c.l. works, 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
bgs., t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 - —
Dom. hydrated, 83-85%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
bgs. t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Potassium chlorate, cryst, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¼- —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14½
Powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
dms. t.c.l., works lb. .14 - .15
works lb. .12¼- —
NF, cryst., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 16¾- —
NF, gran., 25-lb metal dms lb. .36 - —
NF powd., dms., 2,000 lbs. or more works lb. .17¼- —
Potassium chloride, indust., 99.9% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 - —
99.3% KCL, bulk, c.l., works ton 28.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 33.00 - —
USP, cryst., dms ..... lb. 33.00 - —
USP, gran., dms. ..... lb. .21 - .23
USP, powd., dms. ..... lb. .24 - .26
Potassium chloride agricultural (see Potassium muriate)
Potassium chromate, tech., dms., works lb. .50 - .51
Potassium citrate, NF, gran., 250-lb. dms., f.o.b. works E lb. .43 - —
powd. 250-lb dms. same basis, lb. .46 - —
Potassium cyanide, dms. 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .42½- —
dms., 2,000-19,999-lb lots works, lb. .43 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 44 .44½
Potassium dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Potassium ferricyanide, dms., ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
dms., smaller lots works lb. .65 - —
Potassium ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots lb. .24½- —
dms. smaller lots lb. .29 - —
Potassium fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
fib dms., t.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Potassium fluoride, dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Potassium gluconate, 100-lb dm., f.o.b works E lb. 1.67 - —
Potassium guaiacol sulfonate, NF, dms lb 2.10 2.30
Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
Potassium hydroxide, USP, pellets, 100-lb dms, 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .38
Potassium hypophosphite, NF fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.38 - —
Potassium iodide, USP cryst. gran., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.55 - —
Potassium manure salt, min 20% K2O, bulk, c.l., works, unit-ton. .17 - .1765
Potassium metabisulfite, gran. dms., lb. .16 - —
Powd., dms lb. .27 - —
Potassium muriate, standard, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .37½- .39¼
bagged 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton 26.60- 27.80
Gran., bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .38½- .40¼
bagged, 60% minimum K_2O, same basis ton 28.10 - 30.10

Inside prices apply to material contracted for prior to July 1, 1960.

Outside prices apply to material contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month

Potassium nitrate, NF, cryst., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs 17.00 —
bbls., smaller lots 100 lbs 18.00 - 19.00
gran., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs 9.50 —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 11.00 - 12.00
powd., bgs., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 10.50 —
bgs., smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 - 13.00
Potassium oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., powd., 300-lb. dm. f.o.b works E lb. .32 - —
Potassium pentaborate, gran. dms., c.l., works ton 219.50 - —
dms., ton lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 17.48 - —
dms., smaller lots, ex whse 100 lbs. 18.73 —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10 per ton higher.
Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
dms. t.c.l., works lb. .19 .20
Potassium permanganate, coml., bgs. works lb. .25 - .33
USP, dms., works lb. .29 - .35
Potassium pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb .1475- 1575
Potassium prussiate, red (see Potassium ferrocyanide)
Potassium prussiate, yellow (see Potassium ferro-cyanide).

Potassium silicate, electrical grade, 30° Be, 1.2.0, dms., c.l., works .100 lbs. 6.50 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works .....100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 6.15 - —
40.5° Be. 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5 dm. lots or more, works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 5.60 - —
Glass grade, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.30 -18.00
bgs., l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 17.80 - —
Soln., 29° Be. 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works .100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., l.c.l., 5-dm. lots or more, works .100 lbs. 5.70 - —
tanks, works .....100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Potassium silicofluoride, bgs., works. lb. .09½- .10
Potassium silicofluoride in drums, 0.4c. per lb. higher.
Potassium stannate, dms., frt. alld. lb. .864 - .925
Potassium sulfate, min. 50% K_2O, agricultural, bulk, c.l., works unit-ton. .70½- .72½
Inside price applies to tonnage contracted for prior to July 1, 1960.
Outside price applies to tonnage contracted for after that date but also for delivery during the current month.
Potassium sulfate, NF VII, cryst., dms., lb. .31 - .33
NF VII, gran., 400-lb. dm .....lb. .18 - —
NF VII, powd., 400-lb. dm ....lb. .17 - —
Potassium sulfocyanate, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Potassium thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms., works lb. .96 - .98
Tech., dms., works ..... lb. .77 - .79
Potassium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .16¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .16½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .16¾- —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, basis 40% K_2SO_4 and 18% MgO, bulk, works, base price. ton.13.45 - —
bulk, works, July forward ton.14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran. or powd., 250-lb. dms., c.l., works E .lb. .42½- —
250-lb. dms., 5,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .43 - —
250-lb. dms., same basis lb. .43½- —
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium flouride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works .....lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots. .....gram. No prices.
Pregnenolone acetate, bots. ..gram. No prices.
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, antibiotic grade, dms., 2,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. ..lb. 2.10 - 2.25
USP, ampule grade, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.40 - —
dms., 500 lbs .....lb. 2.45 - —
dms., 100 lbs .....lb. 2.50 - —
Progesterone, USP, bots .....gram. No prices.
Pregnenolone acetate, bots ....gram. No prices.
Propenyl guaethol, dms. .....lb. 24.30 -27.00
b-Propriolactone, tech., dms., c.l., f.o.b. works .lb. .47½- —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis .lb. .48½- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .45 - —
Propionic acid, syn., pure, dms., c.l., dlvd. .lb. .23¼- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .20¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¾- —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .16¼- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .12¼- —
n-Propyl alcohol, dms., c.l., dlvd. .lb. .14 - .15
dms., l.c.l., dlvd .....lb. .15½- .16½
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .11½- .12½
n-Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
n-Propyl-p-hyroxybenzoate, USP, dms .lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50 kilo lots or more .kilo.55.00 - —
bots., smaller lots .....kilo.55.10 -55.30
n-Propylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.24 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.255 - —
n-Propylene dichloride, consumers', dms., c.l., dlvd. E .lb. .0845- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .0995- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .07 - —
Propylene dichloride prices in West 1c. higher, same basis.
Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E .lb. .15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .16¾- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .12½- —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .18¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14½- —
Propylene glycol methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd .lb. .20 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .18½- —
Propylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd. E .....lb. .14½- —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs .....lb. .42 - .45
Blonde, bgs. .....lb. .18 - .20
Husks, bgs. .....lb. .45 - .48
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots .lb. .03⅝- .04¼
bgs., smaller lots ..... lb. .03⅞- —
Imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs, ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots .....lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs ..ton.60.00 - —
fine, bgs. .....ton.60.00 -70.00
Pumpkin seed, bgs .....lb. .25 - .26
Pyrethrins, syn (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. .50 - —
Powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bgs., ton, works lb. .71 - —
Pyrethrum liquid, 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works, gal. 9.60 - 9.80
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrine per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal.45.90 -46.90
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb.11.00 -11.35
purif, 20%, dms., works lb.11.00 -11.35
Pyridine, denat., dms., c.l., works and frt. equald ..gal. 2.77 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .....gal. 2.80 - —
Refd., 2°, non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis .lb. .75½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .76 - .76½
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .71 - —
Potassium persulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .18 - .21
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, USP, 500-gram bots., dms., f.o.b. works kilo.95.00 -100.00
Pyrites, Canadian, 48-50% S, mines, long-ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallic acid, NF (see Pyrogallol).
Pyrogallic acid, tech., bbls., 100-lbs., f.o.b., works lb. 3.50 - —
Pyrogallol, NF, 100-lb. dms .....lb. 3.50 - —
Pyroxylin, USP, bots .....lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips .....lb. .10 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs .....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Quinidine sulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm ..oz. .78¼- —
Quinine, NF, 1,000-oz. dm. .....oz. .3750- —
Quinine bisulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .28 - —
Quinine hydrochloride, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .3650- —
Quinine sulfate, USP, 1,000-oz. dm. oz. .3150- —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald .lb. .50¾- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .50 - —

R

R salt paste, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis .lb. .93 - —
Powd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis ..lb. 1.08 - —
Rapeseed oil, dms. .....lb. .19 - .19½
tanks .....lb. .17½- —
Rare earth oxalate, NF, 45-50%, bgs, works lb. 1.15 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.20
Red carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Red oil (see Oleic acid).

RED PIGMENTS
Red pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Red, lithol toner, may be found in the L's under Lithol red toner.

Red precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red toner, Lake C, alizanine, bbls., works .lb. 1.30 - —
Reserpine, cryst., bots gram. 1.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald .lb. .77½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .78½- —
Resorcinol in dms., lc. per lb. more.
Resorcinol monoacetate, NF, dms. lb. 2.50 - —
USP, powd., dms., works .....lb. 2.95 - —
Rhatany root, bgs .....lb. .14 - .16
Rhodamine red toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 6.00 - —
Tungstated, PTMA, works, kgs lb. 6.60 - —
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans .....lb.42.00 -51.00
Synthetic .....lb.14.00 -16.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs lb. .25 - —
powd., bgs. ..... lb. .35 - —
Riboflavin, USP, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd kilo.36.00 - —
Riboflavin-5-phosphate-sodium, fib. dms., kilo or more, dlvd. kilo.104.70 - —
Rice bran oil, clarified, dms., l.c.l. lb. .15¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E .....lb. .14 - —
Ricinoleic acid (see Castor oil acids split).
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate)
Roofing pitch (see Coaltar pitch roofing).
Rose oil, nat., Bulgarian, bots lb.1,152.00- —
Turkish, bots., otto .....lb.600.00 -700.00
absolute .....lb.145.00 - —
Rosemary oil, Spanish, NF, cns., dms .lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Spanish, tech., cns., dms .....lb. .80 - .95
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works unit-lb. .10½- —
Resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works. unit-lb. .10½- —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, exwhse lb. .03¾- —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .04¼- —
Rubber solvent, petroleum, 115°F-245°F b.r., tankcars, New Jersey and New York .gal. .19 - —
Group 3 ..... gal. .13875- —
Houston, Texas ..... gal. .155 - —
Rue oil, bots .....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 10 kilo lots. kilo.11.00 - —
fib. dms., 5 kilo lots .....kilo.11.50 - —
fib. dms., 1 kilo .....kilo.13.00 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ....lb. .24 - —

S

S acid, bbls., works .....lb. 3.25 - —
Sabadilla seed, activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .42 - .44
Saccharin, calcium, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works ..lb. 2.50 - —

HARDWORKING JEFFERSON CHEMICALS

POLYETHYLENE GLYCOLS

POLYETHYLENE GLYCOLS

SPECIFICATIONS

		300	400*	600	4000**
Average molecular weight	min.	285	380	570	—
	max.	315	420	630	—
Specific gravity, 20/20°C	min.	1.125	1.125	1.120(1)	—
	max.	1.130	1.130	1.125(1)	—
Color, Pt-Co scale	max.	25	25	25	50(2)
Ash, wt. %	max.	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.25(3)
pH, 5% aqueous solution, 25°C	min.	4	4	4	4.5
	max.	7	7	7	7.5
Viscosity, 210°F. centistokes	min.	—	—	—	75
	max.	—	—	—	85
Freezing point, °C	min.	—	—	—	53
	max.	—	—	—	56
Acidity as acetic acid, wt. %	max.	—	—	—	0.02
Water solubility		Complete	Complete	Complete	Complete(4)

Note: Polyethylene glycols of all molecular weights are clear and substantially free of foreign matter.
* U.S.P. Grade of Polyethylene Glycol 400 also available.
** Meets U.S.P. specifications.
(1) At 25/4°C.
(2) In 25% water solution.
(3) Sulfated.
(4) Light transmittance of a 25% solution before filtration shall be not less than 95% of the value obtained after filtration.

SELECT PROPERTIES

	300	400	600
Flash point, (open cup), °F	>375	>425	>450
Viscosity, SUS, 210°F	45.4	52.7	61.7
Weight, 20°C., lbs./gal	9.39	9.40	9.37

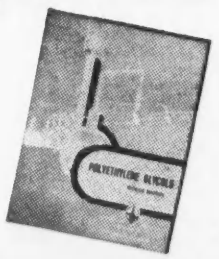
SHIPPING AND HANDLING

Jefferson polyethylene glycols are available in coiled tank cars, mixed-shipment compartmented cars, coiled tank wagons in certain areas, resin-lined, non-returnable steel drums, and fiber bags (depending on the molecular weight).

The handling and storage of the liquid polyethylene glycols is a straightforward operation. However, due to their relatively low freezing point, hygroscopicity, and color instability at elevated temperatures, storage conditions should be controlled. These products should be maintained 10-15°F. above their freezing point. Temperatures above 120°F. should be avoided. Complete handling and storage recommendations are contained in the literature at right.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

For more detailed chemical and physical data on polyethylene glycols, ask the Jefferson technical service people or write for this Technical Brochure . . .
Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc. 1121 Walker Avenue, P. O. Box 303, Houston 1, Texas.



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JEFFERSON CHEMICALS

110

Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots ... lb. 1.50 • —
dms., smaller lots ... lb. 1.60 • —
USP, powd., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.55 • —
dms., smaller lots ... lb. 1.65 • —
USP, powd., insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.53 • —
dms., smaller lots ... lb. 1.63 • —
Safflower oil, dms., New York ... lb. .19¼- .19¾
tanks, Atl. coast ... lb. .17¼- —
Saffron Mancha Superior, tins lb. 19.50 • —
Safrol dms ... lb .65 • —
Sage, Dalmatian, bgs ... lb. .40 • —
Greek, cns ... lb .15 • —
Italian cns. ... lb .18 • —
Sage oil, clary, bots ... lb 12.00 -15.00
Dalmatian cns ... lb 2.85 3.25
Spanish cns ... lb 1.25 1.75
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylaldehyde dms c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant frt equald lb 1.23 • —
dms. l.c.l. same basis lb 1.25 • —
Salicylamide, 100 lb dms lb 1.05 • —
Salicylic acid tech. fib dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .40½- —
fib dms l.c.l. dlvd lb. .44¾- —
USP, cryst., 200-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .51¾- —
200-lb fib dms. less than 1,000 lbs lb. .54¾- —
100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .53¾- —
100-lb fib dms. less than 1,000 lbs lb. .56¾- —
USP, powd., 100-lb. fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. .58¾- —
100-lb fib dms., less than 1,000 lbs lb. .61¾- —
Salol, NF gran. bbls. kgs lb 1.20 • —
Powdered salol 25c per lb higher.
Salt, rock, paper bgs. c.l. 100 lbs 1.09 • —
Salt, table vacuum common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.34 • —
Saltcake, dom. bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton 28.00 • —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood E. Indian, chips, bgs., lb. .55 • .66
powd. fib dms ... lb. 75 • 76
Sandalwood oil, cns ... lb 26.00 -36.00
Sarcosine, tech., tanks, f.o.b., works, frt. equald lb. 1.03 —
lb. No stocks.
Sassafras oil, artif., dms ... lb. .45 • —
Nat., dom., dms ... lb. 1.40 • —
Savory oil, cns ... lb. 4.75 • —
Schaeffer's salt paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .85 • —
Powd. bgs. frt. alld. 100% basis. lb. .95 • —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, 10 oz. lots, bots oz. 13.50 • —
Sebacic acid, CP bgs., c.l., works, lb. .69½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ... lb. .71½- —
Purified, bgs. c.l., works ... lb. .65½- —
bgs., l.c.l., works ... lb. .67½- —
Seidlitz mixture, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots ... lb. .31 • .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 6.50 • —
Senega root, bls ... lb. 3.00 • 3.25
Senna leaves, Alexandria, whole and half, bls lb. .20 • .22
siftings ... lb. .16 • —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls. ... lb. .22 • —
No. 2, bls ... lb. .18 • —
No. 3, bls ... lb. .14 • —
pods, bls ... lb. .28 • —
powd., bbls., bxs ... lb. .17 • —
Serpentaria root, bls ... lb. 6.50 • —
Sesame oil, USP, dms., l.c.l ... lb. .37 • .38
Sesame seed, Colombian, bgs ... lb. .15½- —
Lebanese, hulled, bgs ... lb. .19 • —
Nicaraguan, hulled, bgs ... lb. .21 • —
nat., bgs. ... lb. .15 • —
Salvadorian, Nat., bgs ... lb. .16 • —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .47 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. .22 • .20¼
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ... lb. .46 • —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ... lb. .47 • —
Bonedry shellacs prices for less than 1,500-lb lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Shellac, bleached, refd. bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .56 • —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ... lb. .57 • —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots ... lb. .58 • —
Shellac, orange, lemon No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .37 • .39
lemon No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots, lb. .34 • .37
superfine, bgs. 10-bg. lots lb. .32 .34
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb more.
Shingle stain oil, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .37 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ... gal. .48 • —
tanks, works ... gal. .25 • —
Sienna pigment, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- .18½
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- .17¾
Raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- .16¾
paper bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .07 • .17
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works, ex whse, ton. 45.00 -55.00
Silica, hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 20.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ... ton. 25.00 • —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 15.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 20.00 • —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 • —
tanks, works ... lb. .15 • —
Silver bullion, ingots, ex Troy oz. .91⅜- —
Silver cyanide, bots., 1,000-oz. lots, oz. .94¾- —
bots., 500-oz. lots ... oz. .95¼- —
bots., 100-oz. lots ... oz. .96¼- —
Silver nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 1,000 to 4,000 oz., f.o.b. works oz. .67¼- —
bots., 250-500 oz., same basis, oz. 67¾- —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Silver proteinate, mild, USP, 16-oz. bots oz. 1.46 • —
Snakeroot oil, Canada, cns ... lb. 40.00 -43.00
Soapbark, crushed, bls. ... lb. .35 • —
Powd., bls. ... lb. .40 • —
Whole, bls. ... lb. .25 • —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100 lbs. 3.00 4.77
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs 1.60 —
Light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.85 • —
paper bgs., l.c.l., stock pts., 100 lbs. 3.95 4.73
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 —

Soda, caustic, flake, 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 • —
liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 • —
50%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 • 3.00
Liq. 73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 3.00 • —
liq., 73%, rayon type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis lb. 3.00 • 3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.80 • —
Soda, sal, conc., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.50 • —
bgs. smaller lots, works 100 lbs. 2.80 • —
Sodium acetate annyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14½- —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .16½- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15½- —
dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. .17½- —
Sodium alginate, NF, white powd., dom., 300 lbs. or more lb. 1.02 • —
Sodium p-aminosalicylate, dms., 100-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 1.90 • —
Sodium antimoniate bgs., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
bgs., l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .29 • —
Sodium arsenate 60% arsenic pentoxide, 200 lb. dm. less than ton lots, f.o.b. works lb. .24 • —
ton lots or more, same basis. lb. .23½- —
Sodium arsenite, 94% soluble pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dealers, 100-lb. dms., ton lots or more, f.o.b., works lb. .18½- —
1,600-1,900 dms., same basis ... lb. .19 • —
100-500 dms., same basis ... lb. .20 • —
Sodium ascorbate, dms., 100-kilos., dms., f.o.b. works ... kilo. 6.35 • —
less than 100-kilos ... kilo. 6.60 • —
Sodium benzoate tech., dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .35 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .39 • —
USP, 100-lb. dms., ton lots, same basis lb. .43 • —
100-lb. dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .45 • —
Sodium bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l. works 100 lbs. 2.95 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 3.85 • —
USP, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 3.45 • —
Sodium bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .13 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14¾
Sodium bichromate in dms. ¾c. per lb higher
Sodium bifluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19½- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .2025- —
Sodium bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 • —
dms., c.l., frt. equald ... 100 lbs. 3.00 • 3.60
dms., l.c.l., frt. equald ... 100 lbs. 3.50 • 4.10
Sodium bisulfite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 • —
Soln., 35° bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.70 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 • —
Sodium borate (see Borax).
Sodium borohydride powd., dms., c.l., works lb. 19.90 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. 33.00 -40.00
stabilized water soln., 12% NaBH, 100% basis, dms., works lb. 15.00 • —
Pelletized sodium borohydride $1 per lb. higher in 1,000-lb lots.
Sodium bromide, USP, gran. dms., works lb. .40 • —
Sodium carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
Sodium carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 3.50 • —
Sodium carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium chlorate, cryst., 350-lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .09 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. .09½- .10½
Sodium chlorate in 100-lb. dms., only, ¼c. per lb. higher.
Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
Sodium chloride, USP, gran., bgs, lb. .05 • —
Sodium chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .58 • —
dms., 20-dm lots or more, works. lb. .66 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .70 • .73
Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .27 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .28 • —
Sodium chromate, anhyd., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .14¾- —
fib dms. l.c.l., works lb. .15¼- .16½
Tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works, lb. .1015- —
bgs., l.c.l. lb. .1065- .1190
Sodium citrate, anhyd., 200-lb. dm., f.o.b. works E lb. .63 • —
NF VIII, gran, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 • —
USP XIV, gran., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 • —
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.
Sodium cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .90 • 1.10
Sodium cyanide, briquettes or gran., 97 percent min., dms., works, 20,000-lb lots lb. .176 • —
dms., same basis, 5,000 to 19,999-lb lots lb. .188 • —
dms., same basis, 1,000 to 4,900-lb. lots lb. .198 • —
Sodium cyclamate, 100-lb dm., f.o.b. works lb. 1.95 • —
Sodium diacetate, anhyd., 39-41% acetic acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 • —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. 18¾- —
Tech., 33-35% acetic acid, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15 • —
250-lb. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
Sodium dimethyl dithiocarbamate, 40% soln. dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .42 • —
dms., l.c.l., t.l., same basis lb. .47 • .52
tanks, same basis lb. .38 • —
Sodium ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots lb. .13½- —
bgs. smaller lots ... lb. .14¾- —
Sodium fluoride white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1390- —
fib. dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1465- —
Sodium formate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 7.05 • —
bgs. l.c.l., ex whse 100 lbs. 8.65 • —
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb fib dms. lb. 5.50 • —
Sodium gluconate, refd., 250-lb. dm., f.o.b works E lb. .84 • —
Tech. bgs. c.l. t.l., same basis lb. .34 • —

Sodium hydride, 50% soln. in oil, dms., works lb. 1.25 • 2.50
25% soln. in oil, dms., 50 lbs. or less, f.o.b. shipping point, lb. 2.20 • —
dms., 50-99 lbs., same basis lb. 1.77 • —
dms., 100-999 lbs., same basis lb. 1.20 • —
dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, same basis lb. .95 • —
Sodium hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Sodium hydrosulfite, dms, c.l., frt. alld lb. .23½- —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. ... lb. .25¾- —
Sodium hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots, lb. .23½- .26
Sodium hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
Sodium hypophosphite, NF, dms, 1,000-lb. lots lb. .99 • —
Sodium hyposulfite (see Sodium thiosulfate).
Sodium iodide, USP, 300-lb. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 2.13 • —
Sodium lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
dms., l.t.l., dlvd. ... lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .19½- —
Sodium lignin sulfonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 • 6.50
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.40 • 7.00
Sodium metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 210.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 8.30 • —
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 9.61 -11.61
Tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 210.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 14.83 • —
bgs., smaller lots, ex whse. 100 lbs. 16.08 -18.08
Sodium, metallic, bricks, c.l., works, lb. .21 • —
Fused, 18,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works ... lb. .17 • —
Sodium metalinate, bbls., frt. alld, lb. .62 • —
Sodium metaphosphate, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. shipping pt 100 lbs. 11.10 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.85 • —
dms., c.l., same basis ... 100 lbs. 11.70 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... 100 lbs. 12.45 • —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 • —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works, 100 lbs. 6.05 • —
dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 6.20 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 6.55 • —
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.45 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 4.80 • 6.75
dms., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 4.95 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 5.30 • 7.25
Sodium molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald lb. .92 • .99
Cryst., dms., works, frt. alld lb. .74 • .76
Sodium monoglutamate (see Monosodium glutamate).
Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Sodium naphthionate, bbls. ... lb. .77 • —
Sodium nitrate, dom., crude, bgs., c.l., works ton. 48.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works ... ton. 44.00 • —
Imp., crude, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl., Gulf, Pac., whse ton. 48.00 • —
bulk, c.l., same basis ... ton. 44.00 • —
Sodium nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald ... 100 lbs. 9.40 • —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis ... 100 lbs. 11.40 • —
Sodium orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 6.70 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 7.05 • 7.65
Hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.65 • —
bbls., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 7.60 • 7.90
Sodium oxalate, 88%, bgs., works, 100 lbs. 12.35 • —
99%, bgs., works 100 lbs. 15.40 • —
Sodium para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-aminobenzoate).
Sodium para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-aminosalicylate).
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .26 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .27½- .34
Pellets, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .26 • —
dms., c.l., same basis ... lb. .27½- .34
Powd., dms., c.l., same basis ... lb. .25 • —
dms. l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .26½- .33
Sodium pentabarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 • —
Sodium perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
bgs. l.c.l., works ... lb. .19 • .21
Sodium peroxide, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .21½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .22 • .22½
Sodium phenobarbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.75 • —
Sodium phenosulfonate, USP, IX, gran., dms lb. .52 • .53
NF, powd., dms. ... lb. .55 • .56
Sodium phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.10 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.50 • 9.55
Dibasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.75 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.15 • 5.90
Duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.25 • —
Monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.15 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.55 -10.15
Tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.15 • —
bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 9.60 -10.20
Sodium phosphate in dms. 60c. to 80c. higher than bgs.
Sodium phosphate, USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 • .20½
Sodium picramate, tech., paste, dms., f.o.b. works, frt. equald lb. .90 • —
Sodium propionate, any quantity, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .37 • —
Prices W of Rockies 3c. per lb. more.
Sodium prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide)
Sodium pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald. 100 lbs. 11.25 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 12.00 -12.50
Ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works ... lb. .36 • —
dms., l.c.l. works ... lb. .37 • .39
Tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.35 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.30 • —
Sodium salicylate USP dms., 1,000-lbs or more lb. 78½- —
dms., less than 1,000 lbs., dms. lb. 81½- —

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.35 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 ... 100 lbs. 4.10 • 4.35
dlvd. zone 2 ... 100 lbs. 4.35 • 4.60
dlvd. zone 3 ... 100 lbs. 4.75 • 4.90
dlvd. zone 4 ... 100 lbs. 5.35 • 5.60
Sales zones are (1) Atl. states E. of Miss., R and N of south bound of Ky. and Va., Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31°; Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H. and Vt. in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn., Mo. (except St. Louis) Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98° N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.
Sodium sesquisilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 5.70 • —
dms. c.l., t.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 • —
hydrated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.00 • —
bgs., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works 100 lbs. 5.35 • —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 • —
dms., 6,000-19,900 lb. lots, works, 100 lbs. 5.85 • —
Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be., 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.65 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 • 2.40
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.20 • —
47° Be. 1:29.9, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 • 3.45
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.90 • —
52° Be. 1:2.4, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 • —
dms., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 • 3.50
tanks, works ... 100 lbs. 2.30 • —
Solid, 1.3.2, bgs., works ton. 67.50 • —
Sodium silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .065 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ... lb. .725 • —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c. per lb. higher
Sodium stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .731 • .777
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .23 • —
Sodium sulfate, NF VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
Tech., anhyd. bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. ton. 56.00 • —
Tech., detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 38.00 • —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 34.00 • —
USP, cryst., fib dms. ... lb. .17½- .18
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .08¼- —
Liq. 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton. 130.00 • —
Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .06 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 • —
Fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05½- —
bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
Sodium sulfite, anhyd., tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 • —
bgs., t.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.00 • —
Powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.55 • —
bgs. l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 7.95 • —
Sodium sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sodium tetraborate (see Borax).
Sodium tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works frt. equald lb. .04½- —
dms., l.c.l. same basis lb. .05½- —
Sodium thiocyanate, purified, cryst., 250-lb. dms lb. .90 • —
Tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .367 • —
dms., less than ton lots, works lb. .387 • —
Sodium thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .13½- —
Tech., anhyd. 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 • —
100-lb. bgs. l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.15 • —
photograde, 64-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .0775- —
64-lb. bgs. l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .0815- —
Tech., pentahydrate, photo grade, 100-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.95 • —
100-lb. bgs., l.c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 5.20 • —
Sodium titanate, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .14¼- —
ctns., 5-ton lots, works ... lb. .14½- —
ctns., 1-ton lots or less, works lb. .14¾- —
Sodium trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .35 • —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .35½- —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .42 • —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.90 • —
bgs., l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 • —
bulk, hopper cars, same basis, 100 lbs. 7.35 • —
Sodium trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 9.70 -13.13
dms., c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 9.45 • —
dms., l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 10.20 -10.60
Sodium tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.32 • —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, purif., cryst., dms., works lb. .52 • —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., t.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis ... lb. .23 • —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .28 • —
fib. dms., smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 • —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high-flash, tanks, frt equald gal. .30 • .35¼
Petroleum, straight, aromatic, 310°-360°F. b.r., 14°-16° C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .29 • —
Houston, Texas gal. .29 • —
355°-420°F. b.r., 17°-18° C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York. gal. .30 • —
Houston, Texas gal. .30 • —
Partial aromatic, 211°-265°F b.r., 31°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .235 • —
286°-340°F. b.r., 22°C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .275 • —
319°-380°F. b.r., 27° C. m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .27 • —
322-390°F. b.r., 28°C m.a.p., tankcars, New Jersey and New York gal. .26 • —

Sorbitan monostearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.33½- —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.35½- —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.38½- .40½
Sorbitan tristearate, fib dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.34 - —
fib. dms., 10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.36 - —
fib. dms., smaller lots, works	lb.	.39 - .41
Sorbitol, NF, reg., 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18 - —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.19 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.16¼- —
cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23 - —
dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works	lb	.25 .28
powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.38½- —
dms., 10,000 to 20,000 lb. lots, works	lb.	.40½- —
Sorbitol, soln., comi., aqueous, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26 - —
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.27 - —
tanks, works	lb.	.23¼- —
Soya protein, chemically isolated, old process, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.23 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.23¼ .23½
Chemically isolated, new process, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.20 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.20¼- .29½
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, unrestricted Decatur	ton.	64.00 - —
Soybean oil, crude, tanks, Decatur,	lb.	.11¾- —
Foots, soapstock acid 95%, tanks, New York	lb.	.07½- —
Alkali, refd., dms.	lb.	.15½ .16
tanks	lb.	.1368- —
Clarified, dms.	lb.	.1550
tanks	lb.	.1318- —
Salad, refd., dms.	lb.	.15⅝- .15⅞
tanks	lb.	.13⅜- —
Soybean oil acids, dbl. dist., dms.,	lb.	.16¾- .19¼
tanks	lb.	.14¼- —
S. D., dms	lb.	.15½- .18
tanks	lb.	.13 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns., 100 oz. or more	oz.	.80 - —
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls	lb.	75 - —
Spearmint oil, NF, dms.	lb.	4.50 - —
Sperm oil, bleached winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1750- .1850
tanks	lb.	.1550- —
Nat., winter, 45°, dms.	lb.	.1650- .1750
tanks	lb.	.1450- —
Spermaceti wax, blocks, cs.	lb.	.32 - .33
Cakes, cs.	lb.	.33 - .34
Spruce oil, cns., dms.	lb.	2.10 - 3.55
Squill, white, bls.	lb.	.16 - .18
Powd., bbls., bxs.	lb.	.17 - .20
St. John's bread, edible, bls.	lb.	.17 - —
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works	lb.	.883 - .910
Stannous oxide, dms., divd.	lb.	1.696 - 1.776
Stannous chloride, annhyd., dms.	lb.	1.147 - 1.360
Stannous sulfate, works	lb.	1.214 - 1.234
Star root (see Helonias root).		
Stargrass root (see Aletris root.)		
Stavesacre seed, bgs.	lb.	.60 - .61
Stearic acid, dbl. pressed, bgs.	lb.	.17¼- .19¼
Single-pressed, bgs.	lb.	.16¾- .19¼
Triple-pressed, bgs.	lb.	.19 - .21½
Stoddard solvent, petroleum, tanks, east coast, New Jersey, New York	gal.	.18 - —
tanks, Houston	gal.	.1475- —
tanks, group 3	gal.	.12875- —
Stramonium leaves, bgs.	lb.	.16½- .18
Streptomycin sulfate, bulk	gram.	.03 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cryst., gran., 150-lb. dm., frt. equald	lb.	1.00 - —
Strontium carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works	lb.	.35 - —
dms., 1-ton lots, works	lb.	.37 - —
Tech., dms., works	lb.	.19 - —
Strontium chromate, fib. dms., dlvd.	lb.	.48 - —
Strontium iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots	lb.	3.57 - —
Strontium nitrate, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	11.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	12.00 - —
Strontium salicylate, NF, dms	lb.	1.83 - —
Strontium sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works.	ton.	56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin G (see Quabain, USP).		
Strophanthin K, bots.	oz.	25.00 -25.50
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs	lb.	2.50 - 3.00
Styrax gum, USP cs.	lb.	4.50 - 5.50
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99.6%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 - —
tanks, frt. equald.	lb.	.13 - —
Tech., 99.2%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17 - —
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.1099- —
Above prices are escalated for each calendar quarter on the basis of cost of benzene in the range of 31c. to 34c. a gallon and petroleum refining labor.		
Styrolyl acetate, bots.	lb.	1.03 - 1.10
Succinic acid, purif., cryst., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.62 - —
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.63 - .75
Succinic anhydride, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.51 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52 - —
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy	lb.	.0940- —
Sucrose acetate, isobutyrate, 90%, dms., t.l., dlvd	lb.	.33½- —
dms., l.t.l., same basis	lb.	.35 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31 - —
100%, t.l., dms., dlvd.	lb.	.35½- —
l.t.l., dms., same basis	lb.	.37 - —
Sucrose octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lb. lots, bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.00 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).		
Sugar cane wax, dom., refd., slabs, 80-lb. ctns., works	lb.	.60 - .65
80-lb. ctns., spot	lb.	.65 - .75
Sulfabenzamide, dms.	kilo.	6.90 - 9.90
Sulfabenzamide-sodium, dms.	kilo.	9.00 -10.10
Sulfacetamide, USP, fib. dms	kilo.	6.61 - 6.83
Sulfacetamide-sodium, USP, fib. dms	kilo.	8.15 - 9.23
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	23.35 -24.45
USP, powd., dms.	kilo.	22.60 -23.70
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms	kilo.	24.80 -25.90
Sulfaguanidine NF X, dms	kilo.	5.50 - 6.60
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	23.50 - —
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, powd., dms	kilo.	24.80 25.90
Sulfamethazine USP XV, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	19.65 -20.75
USP XV, powd., dms.	kilo.	18.75 -19.85

Sulfamic acid, cryst., dms., c.l., t.l., works	100 lbs.	16.00 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works	100 lbs.	17.50 18.50
Gran., dms., c.l., t.l., works.	100 lbs.	14.75 - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works	100 lbs.	16.25 -17.25
Sulfanilamide NF reg., 1,000 lb., fib. dms., frt. equald	lb.	1.75 - —
NF, reg., smaller lots, fib. dms., frt. equald	lb.	1.80 - —
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary dms	kilo.	16.28 - —
Sulfanilic acid, tech. dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21 - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.23 - —
Sulfapyridine, USP XV, powd., bots., tins	kilo.	15.45 -16.55
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms	kilo.	16.55 -17.65
Sulfathiazole, NF X, microcrystals, dms	kilo.	6.25 6.90
NF X, powd., dms.	kilo.	5.50 6.15
Sulfathiazole-sodium, NF X, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.35 - —
Sulfur, comi., flour, bgs., mines.	100 lbs.	2.35 - —
bbls., mines	100 lbs	3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs	2.25 - —
bbls., mines	100 lbs	2.80 - —
Sulfur, crude, dom., bright, bulk, f.o.b. cars, mines	long ton.	23.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports.	long-ton.	25.00 - —
US and Canada, f.o.b. vessels Gulf ports	long-ton.	25.00 - —
Domestic dark sulfur prices are $1 per long-ton lower		
Sulfur, crude, imp., Mexican, bulk, filtered, f.o.b., vessel, Coatzacoalcos	long-ton.	24.00 - —
Mexican dark sulfur price is $1 per long-ton lower.		

Sulfur, refd., flowers, NF, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	5.65 - —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	7.00 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	5.25 - —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	6.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.95 - —
rolls, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	5.50 - —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	6.25 - —
salt block, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.65 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.70 - —
Sulfur, rubbermakers, comi., reg., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.45 - —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.70 - —
99-100%, pashing through mesh, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.55 - —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.80 - —
Refd., bgs., mines	100 lbs.	4.90 - —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	6.05 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.75 - —
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	4.00 - —
Sulfur dichloride, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.05½- —
ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04½- —
Sulfur dioxide, liq., comi., cyls., works, frt. equald	lb.	.10 - .13
multi-unit cars, works	lb.	.0535- —
tanks, works	lb.	.045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., dlvd	lb.	.33 - —
Sulfur monochloride, 55-gal. non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.05½- —
dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.06¾- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.04½- —

Sulfuric acid, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	2.30 - —
tanks, works	ton.	18.60 - —
66°Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.25 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works	100 lbs	2.55 3.35
tanks, works	ton.	22.35 —
98%, tanks, works, East	ton.	23.50 - —
99%, tanks, works, East	ton.	23.70 - —
100%, tanks, works, East	ton.	23.95 - —
Sulfuric acid, California works, tanks	ton.	26.45 - —
CP, NF, consumers' cbys., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.12¾- —
Sulfuric acid, CP, NF, consumers' cbys., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots, extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.16¼- —
5-pt. bots., extra, cs., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾ .18¾
Sulfuric acid, fuming (oleum), 20% tanks, works	ton.	25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works	ton.	29.00 - —
65%, tanks works	ton.	39.50 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore	unit-ton.	.90 .93
bulk, c.l., Carteret, N. J.	unit-ton.	.90 .93
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla.	unit-ton.	1.00 - —
bulk f.o.b. vessel at Fla	unit-ton.	1.05 - —

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Anhydrous Sodium Orthosilicate

Anhydrous Sodium Sesquisilicate

Pentahydrate Sodium Metasilicate

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CLEVELAND 20, OHIO

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Sweet birch oil, USP, northern, cns lb. 4.00 - 9.50
USP, southern, cns lb. 2.00 3.05

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.18 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.25 • —
2,4,5-T, isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.24 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.29 • —
Talc, dom., fibrous, grd., bgs., c.l., works, New York ton.28.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.31.00 -36.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, New York ton.31.00 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.34.00 • —
99.95X, 400 mesh, micronized, bgs., c.l. works ton.38.00 • —
625 mesh micronized, bgs., c.l., works ton.80.00 —
Dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.34.00 -39.50
Vermont, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.19.40 • —
bgs., l.c.l., works ton.37.00 • —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 -35.00
tanks, works lb. .02⅞- .03⅛
Tall oil, crude, tanks, works lb. .03½ —
Acid, refined dms., c.l., works lb. .08¾ .10
tanks, works lb. .07½ .08¾
Dist., depending on grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .07¼ - .09¾
tanks, works lb. .06 - .08½
Tall oil fatty acids, less 2% rosin acid, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¾ - .11
tanks, works lb. .07¾ - .09
2-6% rosin acid, dms., c.l., works, lb. .08½ - .09
tanks, works lb. .06½ - .07
Tallow, edible, tanks, divd. lb. .08¾ —
Inedible, fancy, bleachable, tanks, lb. .06¼ - .06⅜
fancy, guaranteed, bulk, f.o.b. steamer lb. .06¾ Nom.
dms., f.a.s. lb. .07¾ Nom.
tanks, divd. lb. .06½ - .06⅝
No. 1, divd. lb. .05¾ - .05⅞
Prime, tanks, divd. lb. .06⅛ —
Special tanks, divd. lb. .05⅞ - .06
Sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .08½ - .08¾
50%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .10½ - .11
Tallow acids, dist., dms. lb. .13¾ - .16¼
tanks lb. .11¼ - —
Hydrogenated, dms. lb. .16 - .18½
Tallow oil, acidless, dms., c.l. lb. .14 - —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .16 - —
tanks lb. .12½ - —
Tangerine oil, Florida, dms lb. 4.75 —
Tankage, animal, teeding, 9-11% ammonia, New York bulk, unit-ton 4.75 5.00
Tannic acid, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 2.05 —
bbls., smaller lots lb 2.06 2.07
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.95 • —
bbls., smaller lots lb. 1.96 1.99
Tech., dms lb. 1.05 —
Tansy oil, dms lb. 6.60 8.00
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .55½ —
tanks, same basis gal. .43½ - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., frt. equald basis gal. .53½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .60 • —
tanks, same basis gal. .62 • —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .50 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .75 • —
tanks, same basis gal. .77 • —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony potassium tartrate).
Tartaric acid, NF, 100-lb bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41 • —
bgs., 10,000 lbs. 1 shipt., same basis lb. .43 • —
bgs., smaller lots, same basis lb. .47 • —
Terpine hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., 100-lb. fib. dms lb. .70 • —
Terpineol, extra, dms lb. .50 .60
Prime, dms lb. .40 .50
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .64 .75
Prime, dms lb .53 .56
Terpinyl propionate, dms lb. 1.65 1.70
Testosterone, USP, bots gram. No prices.
Testosterone propionate, USP bots, gram. No prices.
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½ —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .20½ —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .22 • .23⅛
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .60 —
dms., l.c.l. divd. E lb. .61½ —
Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .75 • —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .53½ - —
dms., l.c.l., divd. E lb. .55 • —
tanks, divd. E lb. .51 • —
Tetraethylthiuram disulfide, tech., dms., frt. alld lb. 1.04 • —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .36½ - —
dms., l.c.l., or t.t.l., works lb. .37 • —
tanks, works lb. .35 • —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., c.l., t.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .25½ - —
dms., l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .26½ - —
dms., c.l., t.l., Newark, N.J. lb. .27½ - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, dms., l.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .28½ - —
tanks, divd. E. of Denver lb. .25 • —
tanks, divd. W. of Denver lb. .26 • —
Tetranydropnthalic anhydride dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld. E lb. .39 • —
l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .41 • —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, divd lb. 7.50 -10.00
Thallium sulfate, 99%, bots., divd. lb 5.00 -10.00
Theobromine, NF, fib dms., 100-lbs., f.o.b., works lb. 4.10 4.15
Theobromine and sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms., 500-lbs. works lb 6.45 • —
Theobromine, sodio-salicylate, NF, fib dms., 500-lbs., works, lb 3.80 • —
Theophyline, USP, anhyd., 100-lb. dms., frt alld lb 3.65 • —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, fib dms., frt alld kilo.36.00 • —
USP, ampule grade, fib., dms., frt alld kilo.38.00 • —
Thiamine mononitrate, USP, fib dms, frt alld kilo.36.00 • —
Thiocarbanilide, dms., ton lots lb. .74 • —
dms., less ton lots lb. .76 • —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thioflavin green toner, brilliant, molyhdated, PMA, kgs., works lb 5.20 • —
Tungstated, PTMA, kgs. works lb 6.20 • —
Thioglycolic acid, refd., 55 gal. dms., ton lots, 100% basis lb. 1.15 • —
Thiosalicylic acid, 80%, dms., 1,000-lb., lots, works lb. 4.00 • —
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb. .30 • —
bgs., ton lots, same basis lb. .32 • —
bgs., less than ton lots, same basis lb. .33 • —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 • —
dl-Threonine, dms., 25 kilos, works, kilo.115.00 • —
Thyme leaves, French, triple sifted extra, bgs lb. .27 • —
Spanish, extra, bgs lb. .12 • —
triple sifted, bgs. lb. .25 • —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .09 • —
Thyme oil, NF, red, cns., dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.60
NF, white, cns lb. 3.50 - 3.95
Tech., white, cns lb. .80 - 1.10
Thymol, fib dms., 25-lbs., f.o.b. works lb. 2.45 • —
Thymol iodide, NF, dms., 100-lbs. f.o.b. works lb. 7.30 • —
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhyd.)
Tin crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous)
Tin metal (Straits) lb. 1.18 • —
Tin oxide (see Stannic oxide)
Tin sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tin tetrachloride, anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhyd.)
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .25½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., divd. lb. .26½ - —
reg., bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .25½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., divd. lb. .26½ - —
metallurgical, nat., bgs., c.l., f.o.b Jacksonville Fla ton.180.00 • —
Titanium dioxide, metallurgical, nat., bgs., 5-ton lots, Niagara Falls, N. Y ton.205.00 • —
bgs., ton lots, same basis ton.215.00 • —
Milled metallurgical titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher
Titanium dioxide, rutile, nonchalking, bgs., c.l., divd E lb. .27½ - —
bgs. l.c.l. divd E lb. .28½ - —
Titanium dioxide-calcium pigment, 30% Ti O_2, reg., bgs., c.l., divd lb. .09⅜ - —
bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .09⅞ - —
50% Ti O_2, high-tinting, dms., c.l., lb. .14⅜ - —
dms. l.c.l. lb. .14⅞ - —
Titanium hydride, powd., dms., works lb. 8.10 9.00
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26 —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .27½ - .29
tanks, works lb. .20 • —
Tobias acid, dms., c.l., t.l., 20,000 min., f.o.b. plant, frt. alld. E lb. .81 • —
dms., l.c.l., l.t.l., 5,000 lbs- 19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .81½ - —
dms., l.c.l., .l.t.l., less than 5,000 lbs., same basis lb. .84 • —
For west coast delivery add 2c. per lb.
d-a-Tocopherols, NF, mixer, conc., pure basis bots kilo.67.00 • —
d-a-Tocopheryl acetate, NF, conc., pure basis bots kilo.122.00 • —
d-a-Tocopheryl acid succinate, cryst., bots kilo.109.00 • —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots. kilo.99.00 —
dl-a-Tocopheryl acetate, bots kilo.90.00 —
25% dry, powd., bots kilo.22.50 -24.00
33% dry, powd., bots. kilo.30.00 -31.50
o-Tolidine base, dry, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.55 —
Paste, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.50 —

TOLUOL
Toluol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Toluene.

o-Tolidine hydrochloride paste, kgs., 100% basis lb. 1.50 • —
Tolu balsam, cns lb. 4.00 • —
Toluene, coaltar, indust., or nitration, tanks, divd. E. of Rockies gal. .25½ - —
Petroleum, indust., tanks f.o.b., f.o.b., frt. equald gal. .25 • —
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., t.l., works lb. .60 • —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .63 • —
Toluenesulfonic acid, 55-gal. dms., t.l., frt. alld lb .16 • —
1,000-lb. or more, same basis lb. .18 • —
less than 1,000-lb., same basis lb. .23 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 • —
Toluenesulfonic acid in 10-gal. dms., 2c. per lb more.
p-Toluenesulfonic acid, mononydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb. .90 • —
dms., 125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 • —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .83 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .84 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .82 • —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .30 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 • —
p-Toluidine, tech., flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 • —
Cast, dms., frt. alld. lb. .45 • —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic acid, dms., works lb. .92 1.04
Toluidine red toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.70 • —
Light shades, kgs, works lb. 1.70 • —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.10 • —
Tonka beans, Angostura, prime f.o.b., N.Y. lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Brazilian, Surinam, cs., same basis lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 • —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .22 • —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., works lb. .28 • —
Tragacanth gum, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb. 4.10 4.20
No. 2, cs. lb 3.75 3.80
No. 3, cs. lb. 3.40 3.65
USP powd., bbls. lb 1.05 1.15
Triacetin, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies lb. .38 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35½ - —
Triallylamine, dms., c.l., divd lb. .985 —
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .995 • —
tanks, divd lb. .96 • —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt alld E of Denver, lb. .42½ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .43½ - —
tanks, frt alld E of Denver lb. .40 • —
Tributyl phosphate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .52½ - —
dms, l.c.l., same basis lb. .53½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 • —
Tributylamine dms., c.l., works lb. .67¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .69 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 • —
Tributyrin, dms. l.c.l. divd. lb. .69 • —
Trichloroacetic acid, tech., 300-lb. dms., c.l., f.o.b works lb. .52 • —
USP, 100-lb. dms., frt. equald lb. 1.25 • —
Trichlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15 • —
dms., l.c.l. frt. alld. E. lb. .16 • —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb 13¼ - —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .13¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., divd lb. .16 • —
tanks, divd lb. .12¼ - —
1,1,2-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .15½ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .13½ - —
Trichloroethylene dms., c.l., or t.l., divd lb. .12½ - —
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .14 • .14½
tanks, divd. lb. .11¼ - —
Trichloroisocyanuric acid, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .65 • —
dms, l.c.l. same basis lb 75 • —
Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (see 2,4,5-T).
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., non-ret. dms., 1 dm, frt. equald kilo. 3.10 • —
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., divd lb. .33 • —
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .36 • —
tanks, divd lb. .32½ - —
Petroleum, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .35 • —
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .36 • —
tanks, divd. lb. .32½ - —
Tridecyl alcohol, mixed isomers, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .22½ - —
dms., l.c.l., divd. E lb. .24 • —
tanks, divd. E lb. .20 • —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., divd E. lb. .24½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .22 • —
Triethanolamine tauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .25½ - —
dms, t.t.l. frt. alld. lb. .26½ - —
tanks, frt alld. lb. .24½ - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., divd E. lb. .50 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .47½ - —
Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .46¼ - —
non-ret. dms., l.c.l., frt alld. E. of Denver lb. .47¼ - —
tanks frt. alld E of Denver, lb. .43¾ - —
Triethyl phosphate, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .40½ - —
dms., l.c.l., divd. lb. .42 • —
tanks divd lb. .38 • —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l. divd. E lb. .21 • —
dms., l.c.l., divd. E lb. .22½ - —
tanks, divd. E lb. .18½ - —
HP, tanks, divd. E lb. .20 • —
Triethylenetetramine dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .48½ - .48¾
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 • .50¼
tanks, same basis lb. .46 • —
Triisobutylene, tanks, divd. lb. .08 • —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .23¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., divd. E lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, divd. E lb. .20¾ - —
Trimethylamine, anhyd., cyls., l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .30 • .305
tanks frt equald, 100% basis, lb. .26 • —
25-40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½ - —
dms., l.c.l. frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .35½ - —
tanks, 100% basis, frt. equald lb. .26 • —
Trimethylolpropane, dms., c.l., t.l., divd. E lb. .30½ - —
dms., l.c.l., t.t.l., same basis lb. .31½ - —
Trioxanes, pure, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .50 • —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., t.l., divd. E lb. .34 • —
bgs., l.c.l., t.t.l., divd E lb. .35 • —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .41½ - —
bbls., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .43½ - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 • —
Tripropylene dms., c.l., divd. E gal. .44 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. .54 • —
tanks, same basis gal. .28 • —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. alld E lb. .20½ - —
dms., l.c.l. t.t.l. frt. alld. E lb. .22 • —
tankcars and compartmented tankcars, frt alld E lb. .17½ - —
tankwagon and compartmented, tankwagon, 1,000 gals., min. frt. alld, E lb. .18 • —
Tripropylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in west.
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate trihasic).
dl-Trypophane, dms., 1 kilo, works, kilo.154.00 • —
Tung oil, dms., New York lb. .29 - .29¼
tanks, imported lb. .27½ - —
tanks, domestic, mills lb. .27¼ - Nom.
Tungsten metal powd., 2.0-2.5 microns, dms., works lb. 4.25 • —
Tungstic acid, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 • —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. 2.45 • —
Turkey red, bbls. works lb. .62 • —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Turpentine oil, NF, cns., dms lb. .28 .50
Tuscan red bbls frt equald lb. .26 .32
Tyrothricin, USP, 1 to 5 kilos gram. .50 • —

U

Ultramarine blue, cobalt type, dry or pulp, 250-lb bbls., divd. E. of Rockies lb. .33½ - .38
Jobbing types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .18 - .19
Regular types, dry bbls., same basis lb. .25 - .40½
Ultramarine blue prices 1c higher W. of Rockies.
Umber pigment, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07½ - .07¾
bgs., l.c.l. works lb. .07¾ - .08
turkey-type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y. lb. .08¼ - —
Raw, American bgs. works lb. .07¾ - .08¼
Turkey-type bgs works lb. .08½ - .08¾
Undecylenic acid 55-gal dms., f.o.b. works lb. 1.28 • —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
Unicorn root, true (see Aletris root).
Urea 46% N, indust. bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant ton.100.00 • —
Feed grade, c.l., t.l., f.o.b. plant, ton.95.00 • —
45% N, agricultural, bgs., c.l. f.o.b plant ton.92.50 • —
Bulk, c.l., t.l., same basis ton.86.50 • —
Urea-ammonia liquor A, B, C & F grades, N basis, tanks, frt equald ton.120.00 • —
37 grade, tanks, same basis ton.145.00 • —
Urethane, USP, dms., t.l., f.o.b., works lb. .65 • —
dms., t.t.l., same basis lb. .70 • —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 • —

V

Valerian root, Belgian bgs. lb. .32 • —
Indian, bgs lb .25 • —
dl-Valine, dms., 1 kilo, works kilo.37.00 • —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.38 • —
Vandyke brown, bbls., works lb. 09½ - .12
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 7.00 - 7.15
Mexican cuts, tins lb. 7.10 - 7.40
whole, tins lb. 7.40 - 7.80
Vanillin ex ugnin, 100-lb. fib. dms., 2,000-lb. lots or more lb. 3.00 • —
less than 2,000 lbs lb. 3.20 - 3.30
Venetian red, jobbing, bgs., works, lb. .0475 - —
Venetian red, 20%, bgs., works lb. .0525 - —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0575 - —
30%, bgs., works lb. .06 • —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0625 - —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0675 - —
Vetiver oil, Bourbon, cns lb. 17.00 -17.25
Haitian, cns. lb. 12.00 -14.00
Victoria blue toner, molyhdated, PMA 250-lb. bbls., divd. E. of Rockies lb. 4.50 - 4.95
Tungstated, PTMA, 250-lb bbls., divd. E. of Rockies lb 5.55 • —
Victoria blue toner, bbls., prices 1c. higher W of Rockies
Vinyl acetate monomer, zone 1, 55-gal. dms., c.l., divd lb. .1810 - —
55-gal dms., l.c.l., divd lb. .1960 - —
tanks, divd. lb. .1560 - —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., divd lb. .1610 - —
Vinyl n-butyl ether, tech. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .50 • —
Vinyl chloride monomer tanks, works, min. frt. equald E. lb. .0750 - —
Vinyl ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50cc. hospitals not. 1.12 • —
nots. 75cc hospitals not 1.56 • —
Vinyl ethyl ether tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼ - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .31 • —
tanks, works lb. .28¼ - —
Vinyl propionate monomer, dms., c.l., divd lb. .49 • —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .50 • —
tanks, same basis lb. 47 • —
Vinyl trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
2-Vinylpyridine, 10 dms. to tanks, works lb 1.20 • —
1 to 9 dms., works lb 1.35 • —
tanks, works lb. 1.15 • —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., f.o.b., dest. frt. paid, Zone 1 lb. .16½ - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 • —
Zone 2 prices are 1c. per lb. higher.
Zone 1 is East of Rockies. Zone 2 is West of Rockies.
Viosterol in nat. vegetable oil, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02½ - —
Virginia type red, bbls., works lb. 1.40 • —
Vitamin A acetate, syn., cryst., beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram .07¼ - —
Vitamin A acetate, dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.65.00 • —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.43.88 • —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo.33.75 • —
Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $1.25 to $2.50 per kilo higher
Vitamin A, liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .09½ - —
Vitamin A palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .09½ - —
Vitamin B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
Vitamin B_2 (see Riboflavin and Yeast).
Vitamin B_{12}, cryst., USP (cyanocobalamin), 1-50 grams, vials, tins gram.45.00 • —
Vitamin B_{12} 0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP, adsorbed on gelatin, 100 and 500-gram bots on 1-5 kilo, dms., gram. .57 • —
Vitamin B_{12} 0.1% vitamin B_{12}, USP, adsorbed on resin, 100 and 500-gram bots., 1-5 kilo dms gram. .57 • —
Vitamin B_{12}, oral grade solids in containers of 1 and 10 gram of B_{12} activity, gram.52.00 • —
0.1% trituration of cryst. B_{12} with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol, 1-10 kilo.52.00 • —
0.1% trituration of cyanocobalamin, USP, with dicalcium phosphate or mannitol gm.52.00 • —
USP solution of cyanocobalamin (5,000 micrograms per cc.), 5-gram bots gram.52.00 • —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate, NF, adsorbed on resin, 500-gram bots. 1-5 kilo dms. frt. alld gram. .57 • —
Vitamin B_{12}, 0.1% cobalamin concentrate in gelatin, 1-10 kilo, dms., frt. alld gram. .57 • —
Vitamin C (see Ascorbic acid).
Vitamin D_2 (see Codliver and Fishliver oils, Calciferol and Viosterol)
Vitamin D, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo.42.50 • —
850,000 units per gram less than kilo lots kilo.45.00 —
Vitamin E (see a-Tocopherol and Wheat germ oil).
Vitamin H (see Biotin).
Vitamin K, active (see Menadione).
Vitamin K_1, 25-gram lots gram. 4.50 • —
Violet methyl toner (see Methyl violet toner).
VM&P naphtha (see Naphtha, VM&P, petroleum).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, divd lb. 1.95 • —
dms, 25-49-lb. lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.05 • —
dms, 5-24-lb lots, New York or Chicago lb 2.15 • —
Watchung-type reds., bbls lb. 1.95 • —

WAXES
Wax quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Wax, carnauba, may be found in the C's under Carnauba wax.

Wheat germ oil, 5-gal. dms. gal.12.25 • —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White mineral oil (see Mineral oil, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb .21 • .23
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., 100 lbs. f.o.b works lb 5.50 • —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls lb. .30 • —

Wintergreen oil, USP nat. northern, cns lb. 6.35 - 17.50
USP, nat. southern cns lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Wintergreen oil, syn. (see Methyl salicylate).
Witch hazel bark, bls lb. .30 - .38
Witch hazel leaves, bls lb. .75 - .80
Wollastonite, fine, paint grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 41.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse ton 51.00 - —
medium paint grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 29.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., ex whse. ton 39.00 - —
Wood alcohol (see Methanol).
Wood oil (see Tung oil).
Woolfat crude (see Degras).
Woolfat USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed Levant bgs. lb. 2.50 - —
Wormseed oil (see Chenopodium oil NF).
Wormwood oil, cns lb. 4.75 - —

X

Xylene, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .29 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .28½ - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .29 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .29 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Lackawanna, N.Y. gal. .29½ - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minnequa, Col. gal. .29 - —
Philadelphia dist. gal. .29 - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .29 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .29 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal .29 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .29 - —
Petroleum, indust., tanks, f.o.b. works:
Bayonne, N. J gal. .29 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Charleston, S. C. gal. .29 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .28½ - —
Detroit, Mich., dlvd gal. .27½ - .29
Houston, Tex. gal. .27 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .29 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .30 - —
Sewell's Point, Va. gal. .28 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .28½ - —
m-Xylene, 95%, dms., c.l., f.o.b., Richmond, Calif lb. .21 - —
dms., t.c.l., f.o.b., Richmond, Calif lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .19 - —
o-Xylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .08 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .09 - —
tanks, works lb. .06 - .06½
p-Xylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
dms., t.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .16 45 - —
Xylenol, cryst., 45°-47°C., m.p., dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
56°-58°C., m.p., dms., t.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
60°-62°C., m.p., dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
Xylenol fraction, b.r. 7°-9° C., dry above 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.25 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.30 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.05 - —
b.r. 7°-9° C., dry at or below 227° C., dms., c.l., same basis, gal. 1.35 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.40 - —
2,4-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
2,5-Xylidine, tech., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.20 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —

XYLOL
Xylol quotations, both coaltar and petroleum, may be found under Xylene.

Y

Yara yara oil, cns. lb. 2.15 - 3.05
Yeast, brewers, debittered, USP XV, Saccharomyces dlvd lb. .27 - —
primary, USP XV, 150 mcg. B_1 per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
USP XV, 270 mcg., B_1 per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
primary, USP, XV, 300 mcg., B_1 per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .56 - —
USP XV, 600 mcg. B_1 per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .60 - —
Torula, USP, dlvd. lb. .18 - —

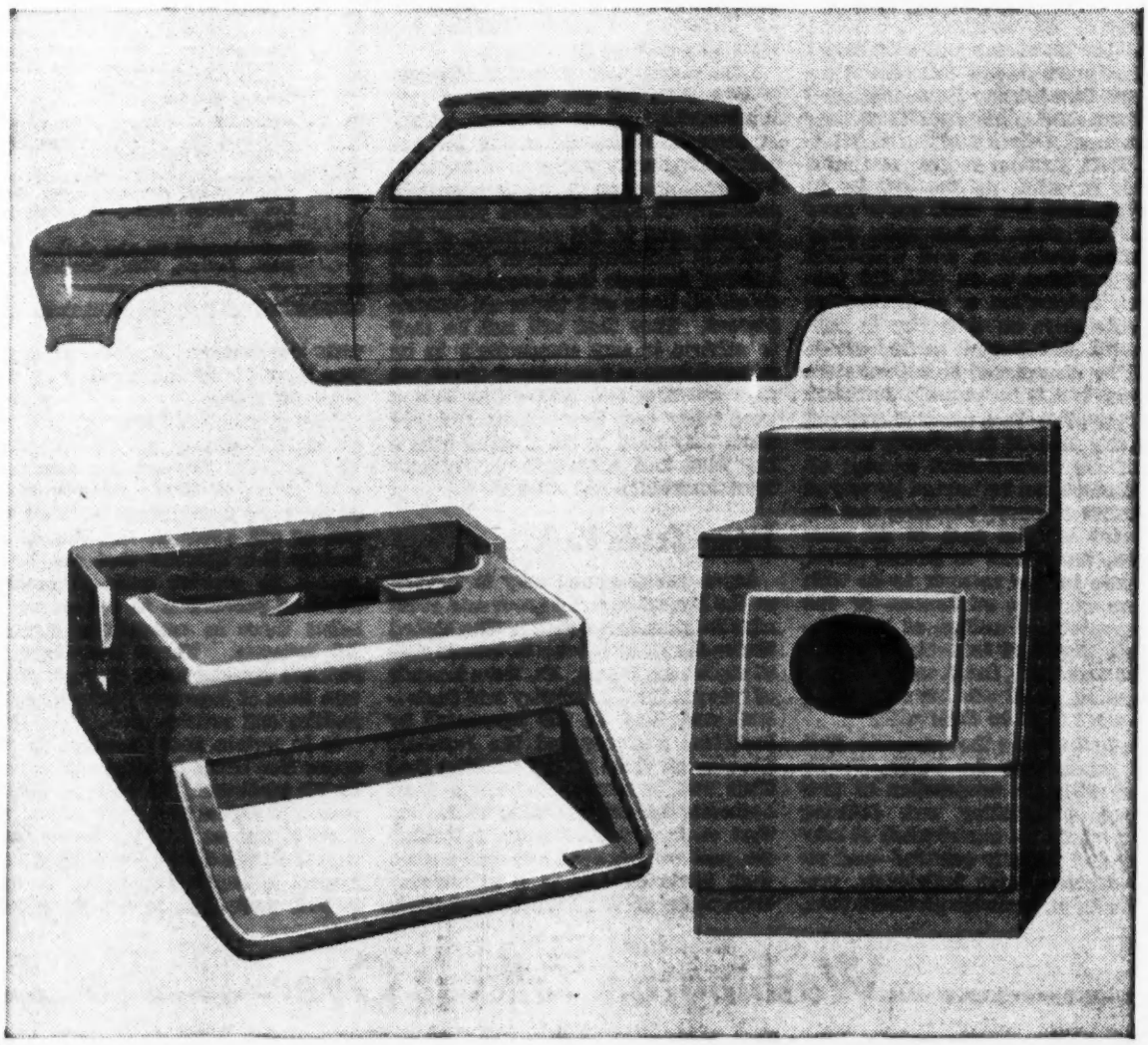
YELLOW PIGMENTS
Yellow pigment quotations are listed individually. For example, prices on Yellow, benzidine, may be found in the B's under Benzidine yellow

Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Ylang Ylang oil, Bourbon, bots lb. 7.00 - 22.00
extra, bots lb. 24.00 - 33.00
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins. oz. 3.75 - 4.25

Z

Zein, 50-lb. bgs., c.l., t.l., f.o.b. works lb. .37 - —
50-lb. bgs., smaller lots, f.o.b. works lb. .41 - .44
Zinc acetate, NF, VIII, dms lb. .53 - —
Tech., dms., t.t.l., works lb. .29 50 - —
Zinc borate, bgs., 1,000 lbs or more, works lb. .25 - —
bgs., less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Zinc chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
NF, precip., powd., dms lb. .26 - —
Tech., soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.40 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.70 - —
dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.20 - —
Tech., gran., fib. dms., c.l., work 100 lbs. 11.45 - —
fib. dms., t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.95 - —
Zinc chromate bbls., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
Basic bbls., dlvd. lb. .34 - —
Zinc cyanide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .55 - —
dms., smaller lots, works lb. .57 - —
Zinc dust coml. bbls., c.l., works. lb. .16 - —
Pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15¼ - —
bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .17¼ - —
Zinc fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 - .60
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½ - —
dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .23½ - —
Zinc metal, prime western, slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .11½ - —
Prime western slabs, New York lb. .12 - —
Zinc naphthenate liq. 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
Zinc nitrate, tech., flake, 100-lb. fib, dms., l.c.l. lb. .16½ - —
300-lb. fib. dms, l.c.l. lb. .14½ - —
300-lb. fib. dms., c.l. lb. .14 - —
Zinc oxide pigment, American process, lead-free bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .12½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .13 - —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .13½ - —
Zinc oxide, leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, f.o.b. works lb. .14 - —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .14½ - —
pigment, American process, leaded, 50%, bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis. lb. .14½ - —
Zinc oxide, pigment, French process, green seal, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. works lb. .14½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15 - —
Zinc oxide, French process, green seal, bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .14½ - —
red seal, bgs. c.l. same basis. lb. .14 - —
Zinc oxide, French process, white seal, bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15 - —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .15½ - —
Zinc oxide, white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ - —
bgs., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .15½ - —
bgs., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .15¾ - —
Zinc oxide, USP, 50 lb.-dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15¾ - —
50 lb.-dms., l.c.l., 10 tons or more, same basis lb. .16¼ - —
50 lb.-dms., l.c.l., smaller lots, same basis lb. .16¾ - —
Zinc phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms lb. .45 - .46
NF, powd., dms. lb. .48 - .49
Zinc resinate, precip. 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .45 - —
Zinc silicofluoride dms. works lb. .12½ .14
Zinc stearate, USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .41 - —
lb. .41 - —
ctns., l.c.l. lb. .43 - .46
Zinc sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l. dlvd.E. 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. E. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls 40c. higher.
Zinc sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .2530- —
Zinc undecylenate, 75-lb. fib. dms., f.o.b. works lb. 2.04 - —
Zinc, yellow (see Zinc chromate).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, 300-lb dms., frt. alld lb. .26 - —
Normal, 250-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. .58 - —
Zircon (G) gran. bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03½ - —
Zircon (G) gran., bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅝ - —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .06½ - —
Zircon (G) milled, bgs. c.l., works. lb. .04½ - —
bgs., 5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅝ - —
bgs., 1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .04¾ - —
bgs., 500-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .07½ - —
Zircon (G) in barrels 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate soln., 13% ZrO_2, dms., c.l., 30,000 lbs. min., works lb. .23 - —
Zirconium hydride powd. electronic grade, dms., works lb. 14.00 - 15.00
Zirconium oxide, CP, white, grd., bbls. or bgs. works lb. 1.50 - —
Electric-fused lump, bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb lots, works lb. .48½ - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .51 - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .62 - —
bgs., 5-ton lots, works lb. .62½ - —
bgs., 1-ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .63½ - —
bgs., 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .64 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works lb. .66 - —
Glass polishing grade, 94-97% ZrO_2, bgs., works lb. .55 - .68
Opacifier grade, 85-90% ZrO_2, bgs., lb. .27 - .50
Stabilized oxide, 91% ZrO_2, milled, bgs lb. .62 - .88
Zirconium oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .37½ - —

What's News in Enjay Resins...



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Volume 180 July 3, 1961 No. 1

For Protective Labeling

Assurance of adequate protection against the hazardous potentialities of very many substances in quite common use in everyday household, garden, farm and other operations presents a most serious problem in labeling. That problem is also one most difficult to solve, as the articles in ODP this and last week make most disturbingly clear. It lays upon every enterprise, institution and individual having anything to do with the production, distribution or application of such substances an obligation in public health, safety and welfare which cannot be disregarded in any manner. But, how can it be properly fulfilled?

The answer to that question does not lie in any area of functioning on the part of any governmental agency; although much can be learned by way of cooperative research, planning and development on the part of all such agencies, from local to federal levels, that have in any manner to do with the use of such substances—or the health, safety or welfare of the public. And they must have the full coordinated assistance, based on proper understanding, of all who know anything about what is to be dealt with.

As a first step in that direction, it is to be urged that the Public Health Service, with the cooperation of producing, distributing and utilizing groups, set up an organization of adequately and properly qualified—and reliable—representative individuals, provide it with all available pertinent data, and put it to work on the constructing of label regulations in which there are no loopholes or other facilities for their disregarding or dodging.

That is only half of the job. Its completion calls for the developing and implementing of an adequate system of inspection that will assure full detailed compliance with everything that has been decreed to be imperatively necessary in fully effective protective labeling—and in the educating of the public to full recognition of what that labeling demands that everybody shall do at all times and under all circumstances. That that will not be easy to achieve is very convincingly to be inferred from a news report about ten days ago that two children in Tampa were killed and three others sickened when they tried to fix a swing with a bag that had contained the agricultural insecticide, parathion.

Japan Trade Push

Japan ranks second only to Canada as the biggest buyer of goods and other supplies from this country. The United States stands at the top in international trade with Japan. So, there is much of interest for US industry and trade—and consumers—in the agreement by President Kennedy and the Japanese Premier at their recent meeting that their two countries establish a joint economic committee, similar to the one that we have with Canada. Potentialities and working details of such a setup were discussed also in a preliminary conference of the Secretary of State with the Foreign Minister of Japan, who later joined the meeting of their heads of state.

The primary objective of the proposed joint agency will be the expansion of trade between the two countries. That, of course, must be expected to run in both directions. What that can or will mean at this end of the hookup is a question that can be expected to present quite a problem. Costs of production in Japan are far below those in competitive areas in US industry. There have been restrictive agreements on imports of certain lines of Japanese goods, especially textiles and articles made from them.

It is certain that easement in that connection would be vigorously opposed by US producers. There is no definite reason to expect such provocation. But, there is just as little reason to expect that the United States will repeat with respect to Japan its purpose, reported several weeks ago, to ask Hong Kong to make a 30-percent cut in its exports of cotton textiles to this country.

A US trade mission to Japan reported two weeks ago that commerce between the two countries could increase vastly in the near future. It also said that there would be at least as much increase in Japanese competition in most, if not all, important world markets. The push that this nation gave Japan a few years ago has sure got it going places.

Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists, national convention, Statler hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., September 27-29.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Chicago, September 3-8.

American Coke & Coal Chemicals Institute, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 23-24.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, national meeting, Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y., September 24-27.

American Oil Chemists' Society, fall meeting, Pick-Congress hotel, Chicago, October 30-November 1.

American Soybean Association, annual convention, Claypool hotel, Indianapolis, Ind., August 28-29.

American Tung Oil Association, annual meeting, Edgewater Gulf hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss., September 26-28.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, Washington, D. C., September 13-15.

Canadian Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting and conference, Mont Tremblant Lodge, Mont Tremblant, Quebec, September 18-20.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Coliseum, New York, November 27-December 1.

Canadian Manufacturers of Chemical Specialties Association, annual meeting and conference, Royal York hotel, Toronto, Ont., October 30-November 1.

Chemical Market Research Association, Sagamore hotel, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y., September 11-12; Mark Hopkins hotel, San Francisco, November 28-December 1.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, fall meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, October 18-19.

Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades Association, annual meeting, Pocono Manor Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 14-17.

Electrochemical Society, Statler Hilton hotel, Detroit, Mich., October 1-5.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 24-27.

Federation of Societies for Paint Technology, annual meeting, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D. C., November 2-4.

Gordon Research Conferences, polymers, Colby Junior College, New London, N. H.; scientific information problems on research, New Hampton School, New Hampton, N. H.; vitamins and metabolism, Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H.; chemistry of carbohydrates, Tilton School, Tilton, N. H., July 3-7.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., October 29-November 1.

National Chemical Exposition, sponsored by the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society, International Amphitheater, Chicago, September 5-8.

National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Statler-Hilton hotel, Washington, D. C., October 30-November 1.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, eastern regional meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 11-12.

Society of Chemical Industry, annual general meeting, Oxford, England, July 10-14.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, annual seminar, Barbizon Plaza hotel, New York, September 26-27; annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, November 28.

Society of the Plastics Industry, annual New England Section conference, Wentworth-by-the-Sea, Portsmouth, N. H., October 12-13.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, September 12.

Washington Talks It Over

Federal Trade Commission Now Going Through a Reorganization Engineered by Chairman Dixon, The General Idea Being to Pinpoint Responsibility and to Speed Up Prosecution of Cases.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Washington Editor

Federal Trade Commission — always a thorn in the side of the chemical, drug and cosmetics industries—promises to be even more so in the future.

The agency is going through a reorganization engineered by its new chairman, Paul Rand Dixon, aimed at pinpointing responsibility and speeding up the prosecution of cases.

Under the new internal procedures, one man will ride herd on each case he initiates until it is finally disposed of, and competent supervisors will be riding herd on him.

The changes within the agency, which have just been announced, have no relation to the reorganization that has been proposed by President Kennedy and is now being considered in congress.

Mr. Kennedy wants congress to give the commission power to delegate some functions, which now burden the commissioners, to other offices within the commission or to staff members.

Mr. Dixon's reorganization focuses responsibility for investigations and prosecution of FTC actions, without delegating the board's own powers.

The big problem the chairman is seeking to resolve is a backlog of about 2,500 pending cases, an increase of some 700 in the short space of one year. Confronted with a rising workload, he not only needs more manpower, but must make sure of getting the best possible use from the manpower he has.

The principal change in the staffing pattern in operation since 1954 will be to supplant the Bureau of Investigation & Litigation by two new bureaus, one handling only restraint of trade matters, and the other handling deceptive practices such as false advertising.

Trial examiners also are to be relieved of one of their time-consuming jobs to give them more time to devote to hearings and thus speed matters along.

They no longer will have the responsibility of negotiating consent orders, as these are being transferred to the general counsel's office.

Findings of fact are not needed in these cases and a proper order to assure discontinuance of illegal practices can be negotiated by staff attorneys.

OPD'S BOOKSHELF

Packaging Terms

This third edition of the Packaging Institute's GLOSSARY OF PACKAGING TERMS* is a joint project of various agencies of the US government, including the army, navy and air force working in conjunction with participants from private industry. It is, like its predecessors, a dictionary of standard definitions and terms commonly used in the packaging business.

* GLOSSARY OF PACKAGING TERMS. 172 pages. Packaging Institute, Inc., New York. $3.50.

Polyolefins

POLYOLEFIN RESIN PROCESSES* is a listing of all US patents on polyolefins in the order of their application, including patent application serial number, date, US patent number and reference book. It covers solid rather than liquid polymers and concentrates on resins, homopolymers of aliphatic mono-olefins and copolymers of olefins with olefinic hydrocarbons. Patent and licensing activity is discussed, with mention of catalyst as well as non-catalyst processes.

* POLYOLEFIN RESIN PROCESSES. By Marshall Sittig. 242 pages. Gulf Publishing Company, Houston, Tex. $6.50.

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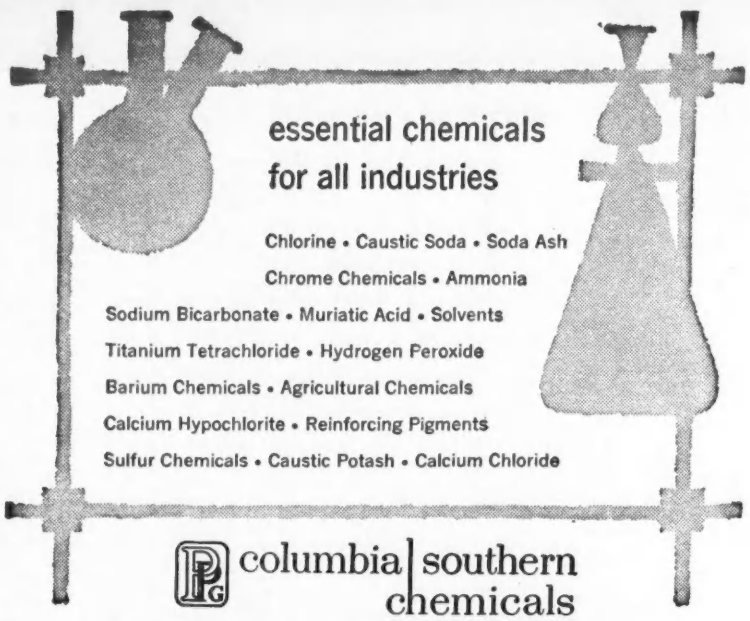
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Heavy Chemicals

Tin's Supply Pinch, Price Run-Up Pose Threat to Its Chemical Markets

Tin's run of strength, if prolonged, would pose a threat to inorganic tin chemicals which are pegged to the metal on a sliding price scale. So far, there have been no ill effects. Though customers are already paying 10 to 15 percent more for the inorganic salts, reflecting a rise of about 20 cents in tin prices, trade sources report no incursions by competitive materials. A further steep rise in tin, however, would bring pressure to bear in some areas—one producer named $1.50 as the danger point in prices. And even a prolonged run around $1.20 would be uncomfortable.

The outlook in tin is clouded right now by heavy speculative buying and purchasing for forward needs by consumers who fear a serious shortage. In both cases, this represents tin not being consumed.

The speculative material will return to the market when prices settle, and the forward purchases will be felt by a corresponding drop in demand when the scare is over.

Against this aspect of the situation, there has been a substantial downturn in production by Bolivia and Malaya owing to strikes and mismanagement. The outlook for a return to normal output in these countries is not promising, trade sources say.

July 1 Price Advances

Antimony pentachloride, 2½c. per lb.
Antimony trichloride, 3½c. per lb.
Molybdic acid, 10c. per lb.
Molydbenum trioxide, 17c. per lb.
Sodium molybdenite, 10c. per lb.

Meanwhile, the US government has three ample stockpiles, two of which could be made available to ease a shortage if it should become grave enough to offset the government's fear of antagonizing Bolivia and Indonesia.

Observers point out that as long as tin-producing countries are able to sell all the metal they produce, there should be no real political problem in releasing the stockpile. The government, though, is taking a cautious approach.

One US stockpile, comprising 4,000 tons acquired after the Korean War, could be released immediately and would go far toward easing the present squeeze.

By and large, tin salts form only a small part of any given product. For this reason, consumers have tolerated fairly wide fluctuations in price. For example, stannic oxide, a ceramic pigment, is usually sold in lots of less than 1,000 pounds.

But in this era of the profit squeeze and sharp competition for markets—aluminum, zinc and lead are notably hungering for new applications — makers of tin salts would like to see tin prices stay as low as possible.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Tin metal (Straits), 2c. per lb.
Salts, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1960
106.83	106.83	106.81	106.88

For Current Prices See Page 8

Acids

Hydrochloric—Interruption of the steel industry's recovery pattern came as an unpleasant surprise. And now the summer doldrums are almost at hand for chemical consumers. Prices in the east coast remain under competitive pressures, a long-prevailing situation that brought no further deterioration during the recession.

Hydrofluoric—As previously reported, prices were cut sharply last fortnight. Though stemming from east coast marketing problems, the cuts affected prices across the country. Trade speculation variously attributed them to oversupply, the prevalence of shading and the impending start up of a new plant in New Jersey. Possibly all three factors had some bearing on the move.

Sulfuric—Steel output declined for the fourth consecutive week, totalling 1,978,000 tons during the week ended June 24 as against 1,985,000 tons the previous week.

Steel output to date in 1961 stands at 43,146,000 tons, as compared with 58,870,000 tons in the comparable period of last year. The differential has begun to narrow as the industry's doldrums move well past the one-year mark.

Bases and Salts

Caustic Soda—Responding to good demand from aluminum and paper makers, sales of caustic are showing renewed figure. Of some concern however is the expiration of a major paper company's labor contract on July 1 without any word to date of a renewal.

And, of course, the summer doldrums are due to set in this month, and to some in the industry, it has been quite a disappointment that the slowdown should come before completion of the nation's business recovery.

Chlorine—Prices remain steady against moderately strong consuming interest. A strike has been under way for several weeks at a major alkali-chlorine installation, but the company concerned has a multi-plant operation, with the result that availability of material in the market as a whole has been unaffected.

Lime—Lime sold and used in April totaled 987,538 short tons, down from 1,001,310 tons in March and 1,046,562 in April a year ago, the Bureau of Mines reports.

Comprising the total were 777,278 tons of quicklime and 210,260 tons of hydrated. Increases were noted in agricultural and refractory lime, but sales of construction, chemical and other industrial limes were down. Production breakdown by uses was as follows:

- Agricultural, 25,081 tons, as against 18,140 in March.
- Construction, 85,289 tons, as against 87,311.
- Chemical and other industrial outlets, 743,427 tons, as against 764,708.
- Refractory (dead-burned dolomite), 133,222 tons, as against 131,151.

Potassium Chloride—The $2 price advance in chemical grade KCl has been postponed until August 1. Though the original July 1 boost was posted over a month ago, competitors were slow to respond and one decided on the August 1 date to give customers a full thirty days notice.

Sulfur—The domestic sulfur industry produced 443,732 long tons of native sulfur and 67,362 tons of recovered sulfur during April, according to the Bureau of Mines. Producers' stocks dropped to 3,780,019 tons by the end of April from 3,776,030 tons a month earlier.

Apparent sales were 439,743 tons, up sharply from 381,636 tons in April. A table showing details will appear in this space next week.

Nonferrous Metals

Antimony—Imports of antimony (metal content basis) totaled 14,515 tons in 1960 for a sharp advance over 1950's 13,273 tons, the Bureau of Mines reports. Also significantly higher was smelter output—9,954 tons, as against 8,748.

Consumption, however, was about steady, totaling 13,267 tons as compared with 13,517 last year, and mine produc-

Paper Production Higher

The American Paper & Pulp Association reported paper production for the week ended June 24 at 93.3 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 89.3 percent for the previous week and 97.1 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Heavy Chemicals

tion of 635 tons was down slightly from 1959's 678 tons, Mines notes.

Copper—Department of Commerce has shortened the period of validity of copper scrap export licenses from six months to three months. In addition, outstanding licenses, which previously were extendable for six months, normally will not be extended under the new regulations.

This action has been taken because of a disproportionate discrepancy between actual export shipments and the volume of material licensed for shipment.

In figures from the Mines Bureau, mine production of copper in the US in April totaled 92,781 short tons, down from 100,385 in March and 97,651 tons in April, 1960. Smelter output totaled 94,337 tons, and refinery production was 128,672 tons, the Bureau notes.

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Heavy Chemical Briefs

DIXON COMPLETES FINANCING: Dixon Chemical Industries has completed a financing program of about $5 million for expansion of its heavy chemical operations. Latest project, an 11,000 tons-a-year hydrofluoric acid plant, is slated to come on stream in September using a process new to this country which reportedly permits an exceptionally high-quality gypsum co-product.

OLIN WEIGHS REVAMP: Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation is contemplating a modernization of its brass mill operations. A decision to go ahead awaits completion of engineering studies now under way. Involved in the program would be relocation of the present East Alton, Ill., plant to a nearby site to provide more space for machinery and materials.

NICKEL BIDS TURNED DOWN: General Services Administration has rejected bids received last May for the proposed sale of about 314 short tons of arsenical nickel ore and 1,400 tons of nickel cobalt speiss from the government stockpile. Revised offerings will be entertained by GSA until Wednesday (July 5).

The company, established in 1959 as a joint affiliate of American Viscose Corporation and Sun Oil Company, currently produces 25 million pounds of the resin annually at a plant in Port Reading, N. J.

AviSun Testing Equipment At New Polypropylene Unit

Initial equipment testing has begun at AviSun Corporation's new 100-million-pound-a-year polypropylene plant at New Castle, Del. Start-up of the facility is expected in September.

Located on a 214 acre site at New Castle, the multi-million dollar plant reportedly will make AviSun the world's largest polypropylene producer.

Biddle Sawyer Correction

In reporting Biddle Sawyer Corporation's move to new quarters in the June 19th issue, OPD inadvertently gave an incorrect phone number for the firm. Biddle Sawyer's new telephone number will be HAnover 2-3650. The move—to 64 Wall Street, New York—takes place Wednesday (July 5).

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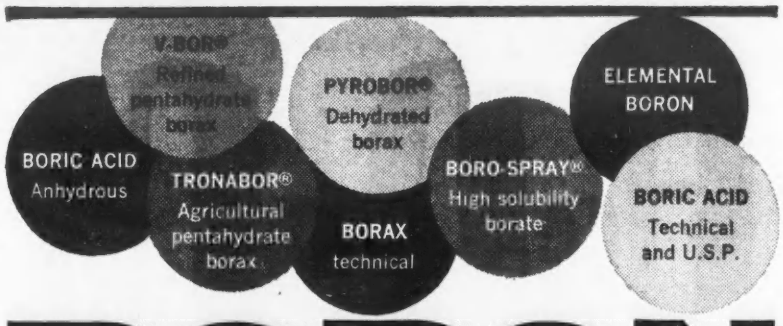

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Kay-Fries Chemicals, Inc., has published its 1961-62 **product catalog**, featuring expanded coverage of properties, specifications and uses. The brown and white catalog lists many developments as well as commercial products, with availability specified as to pilot or research quantities. Copies are available from the company's office at 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16.

Antara Chemicals, a division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, has issued an eight-page brochure titled "Plasdone" in Oral Pharmaceuticals," describing the **pharmaceutical grade of polyvinylpyrrolidone.** Copies are available from Antara's acetylene chemicals department, 435 Hudson Street, New York 14. "Plasdone" functions as a tablet binder and film-coating agent, and can also be used in capsule, liquid and effervescent formulations, the company says.

Hydrocyanic acid, it's properties and recommended safe handling and use practices, are described in the latest of a series of chemical safety data sheets published by Manufacturing Chemists' Association. Copies of pamphlet "SD-67" (revised) are available from association headquarters, 1825 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C., at 30 cents each. The revised pamphlet adds data on valves and piping for use in HCN service; on storage, including transfer of HCN from tankcar to storage tank; and on procedures in time of emergency.

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Obituaries

John Parks Coe

John Parks Coe, retired general manager of the Naugatuck Chemical Division of United States Rubber Company, and former vice-president of the parent company, died June 23 in Woodbridge, Conn. He was seventy-one years old.

Mr. Coe joined US Rubber in 1913. He became factory manager of the company's chemical plant in Naugatuck, Conn., in 1931, and later served as general sales manager before being named general manager in 1939. He was elected a vice-president of the parent company in 1945.

After his retirement in 1954, Mr. Coe served as the first chairman of the board of Texas-US Chemical Company during the organization of that company by Texaco, Inc., and US Rubber.

Blythe M. Reynolds

Blythe M. Reynolds, former vice-president of operations for Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., died June 25 in Upper Montclair, N. J. He was sixty-six years old.

Mr. Reynolds, a chemical engineer, retired last year after sixteen years with Merck. At his death, he was consultant to several chemical companies, including American Metaseal Company and Trubek Laboratories.

He joined Merck in 1944 as director of engineering, after having been a vice-president of Heyden Chemical Corporation. He was named to the vice-presidency in 1952.

Dr. Walter Bierring, former president of the American Medical Association, died June 24 in Des Moines, Iowa. He was ninety-three years old.

William E. Brackmann, a field manager for Parke, Davis & Co., died June 21 in Rochester, N. Y. He was thirty-eight years old. Mr. Brackmann joined the pharmaceutical company in 1951 as medical service representative in the Pittsburgh branch and was elevated to field manager of the branch in 1952.

William Brewster, retired director of the oil refinery of Caltex, French oil refining and marketing concern in Bordeaux, France, died June 26 in Geneva, Switzerland. He was sixty-nine years old.

Emory B. Freeman, special sales representative of Union Carbide Plastics Company, died June 22 in New York. He was fifty-five years old.

Chester Hughes, engineer with the Semet-Solvay Division of Allied Chemical Corporation in New York for fifty years, died June 26 in Bloomfield, N. J. He was seventy-four years old.

Rock Salt Producers Indicted In St. Paul for Price-Fixing

Four of the country's largest rock salt producers, which mine and distribute 75 percent of the nation's rock salt, were indicted for alleged price-fixing by a federal grand jury in St. Paul, Minn., last week.

They were accused of engaging in a conspiracy that resulted in identical bids on contracts offered by state and municipal governments throughout the country.

Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy announced the indictment and identified the defendant companies as Morton Salt Company, Chicago; International Salt Company, Clarks Summit, Pa.; Diamond Crystal Salt Company, St. Clair, Mich.; and Carey Salt Company, Hutchinson, Kan.

British Drug Houses

—Continued from page 7

could be converted into ordinary shares at the equivalent of $3.92 a share. If not converted, they would be redeemable after seven and a half years.

The two companies plan closer cooperation in research, marketing, manufacturing and distribution.

Early in 1960 BDH directors beat off a take-over bid by Fisons, Ltd. Fisons first offered $20.7 million for the firm, then upped it to $22.4 million.

The BDH management was able to prevail with its stockholders by reporting development of a new contraceptive drug, an increased dividend and a stock issue.

Geoffery C. R. Eley, chairman of BDH, says clinical tests of its new oral contraceptive are continuing and trials have been arranged in Pakistan, Japan and Australia.

If all goes well, he hopes the drug will reach the commercial stage next year. Mr. Eley notes that the pact with Mead Johnson, which is in fact an enlargement of one signed with the Indiana firm in 1957, will provide "large new markets" for this drug.

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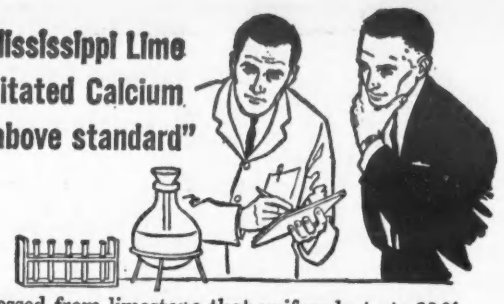

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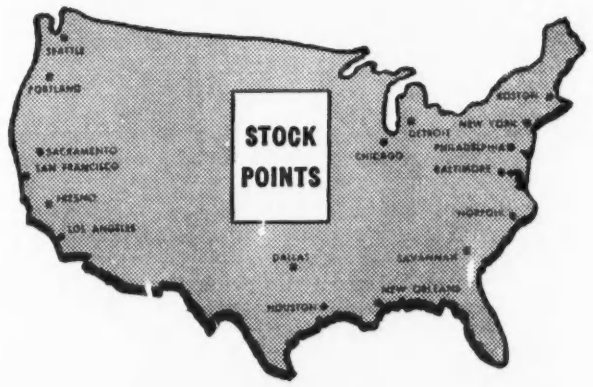

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Urethane Resins Are on the Wing

—*Continued from page 3*

"Trade Name Chemicals" market report on page 37.)

Further, an actual consumption of "Spandex" urethane elastomer fiber could hit 10-12 million pounds annually by 1965, with 7-8 million pounds going into foundation garments and 3-4 million pounds for elastic hose and similar uses.

Allied's move on the west coast involves construction of a 15-million-pound-a-year tolylene di-isocyanate plant in southern California, at a site yet to be chosen. TDI is one of the basic ingredients in urethanes.

Completion of the plant is anticipated during 1962. It will be designed so that expansion to 25 million pounds a year of capacity can be achieved as western demand increases.

Just last week Allied scheduled start-up of its "Actol" polyether plant in Baton Rouge. With the coming on stream of the unit, Allied laid claimed to being the first major producer to supply all major components for urethanes.

Polyether Capacities*

Allied	Baton Rouge, La.	20
Atlas	Wilmington, Del.	10
Dow	Freeport, Tex.	30
Dow	Midland, Mich.	10
Jefferson	Conroe, Tex.	20
Olin	Brandenburg, Ky.	20
Union Carbide	S. Charleston, W. Va.	60
Witco	Chicago	5
Wyandotte	Wyandotte, Mich.	20
Wyandotte	Washington, N. J.	10
Total		205

*Millions of pounds, as of 7/3/61. In addition, Wyandotte is adding an estimated 20 million pounds of capacity at Wyandotte and could build a polyether plant at its recently-purchased Ontario, Calif., site.

(Solvay Process Division makes the polyethers at Baton Rouge; National Aniline's Moundsville, W. Va., plant can make 25 million pounds annually of TDI; Plastics & Coal Chemicals Division makes polyesters; General Chemical Division makes fluorocarbon blowing agents.)

Fortifying its belief that the future lies mainly i . rigid foam, Allied has just given its Barrett Division the go-ahead to put up a plant to make commercial quantities of rigid for construction applications.

Neal M. Draper, National Aniline's vice-president, estimates that total rigid urethane foam sales in 1960 were $12 million to $15 million, and will increase to $110 million to $120 million by 1965.

Mr. Draper feels that 1960 use of rigid foam was some 12 million pounds, and will reach 110 million pounds in 1965. Flexible foam sales in 1960 were 85 million pounds, valued at $85 million. In 1965, sales should reach 200 million pounds, valued at $183 million.

He says that "Spandex" fiber consumption will reach 10-12 million pounds in 1965 in the latex thread market; demand for urethane finishes could hit 11 million gallons.

Mr. Draper concedes that there will be keen competition in the market place. Four producers will soon have a 125-million-pound TDI capacity, he predicts. By 1963, with Allied's California plant, potential will hit 140 million pounds.

In polyethers, the National Aniline official estimates, seven major producers have immediate capacity to manufacture 175-200 million pounds annually—enough to satisfy all foreseeable future requirements.

Food Additives Producers Get Breather of Sixty Days

Food additives producers are being given another breather by the Food & Drug Administration in meeting the deadline for complying with the food additives law.

The agency last week decided to extend the deadline date for filing requests for additional time extensions to September 1 to give FDA scientists more time to review requests and the supporting data supplied by producers.

When congress earlier this year authorized FDA to extend the date for compliance with the law, it will be recalled that the agency issued a blanket extension to July 1 for producers of adidtives still undergoing laboratory tests to file their petitions for further extensions.

Officials explained that so many requests for more time to finish the testing have been filed that the agency, with its limited staff of scientific personnel, was unable to process the petitions in time to meet the July 1 date.

GSA Sells Quinidine

—*Continued from page 4*

months until it disposes of the nation's entire excess stockpile of 453,000 ounces.

The quinidine is being sold because of a determination by the military last year that quinidine is obsolete for use in time of war because of the development of new and better materials.

Pharmaceutical Supply Company was high bidder for the bulk of the offering. It purchased 99,000 ounces of the total. Its prices: 64 cents an ounce for one lot of 2,000 ounces; 67 cents an ounce for a second lot of 8,000 ounces, and 68 cents an ounce for a third lot of 89,000 ounces.

Penick bid 62½ cents an ounce for two lots, one consisting of only seventy-five ounces and the other containing 914 ounces.

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Fertilizer Deliveries Feel Pinch As Ship Strike Settlement Nears

Although a settlement appeared near at OPD's press time, US fertilizer and agricultural chemical shipments last week were beginning to feel the pinch created by the strike-bound American maritime industry. With material piling up at domestic ports, producers were facing prohibitive charges for loaded ships and railroad cars stranded at dockside. The penalty for demurrage, at $1500 per day per ship, and $3 per day per railroad car was becoming a very expensive problem. One producer was reported to be anxiously sitting on a 400-car-shipment of phosphate rock awaiting unloading with his free-time deadline only a few days off.

Generally, overseas-routed fertilizer was sailing on schedule. Movement of pesticides and fertilizers under the International Cooperation Administration's foreign aid program was not a big factor in the market last week, traders said. ICA shipments require American bottoms and shippers were relieved that they did not have that problem to face.

Wherever possible, foreign flag ships were being used. But in some areas, as in the Gulf, American lines have traditionally carried the bulk of South American-bound shipments. Foreign flag ships were reported to be difficult to charter for this run.

July 1 Price Advances

Manganese sulfate, 75 percent, $10 per ton
Potash, 2c. per unit-ton

One producer reported that one large fertilizer shipment destined for Argentina was way behind schedule due to the strike. To close the deal, he must get the fertilizer in the Argentine before their planting season, or lose the sale. The act of God cause, he pointed out, would not be binding in this case.

Other items gathered from various quarters of the trade last week:

- Inland waterway traffic normal, ships' crews having no connection with the striking maritime union.
- Phosphate rock shipments from Tampa, Fla., tied up.
- DDT shipments normal, but suppliers were worried about late-July shipments when export business is due to pick up.
- One line was operating to Puerto Rico. Shipments on schedule.
- Shipments to Hawaii were at a standstill.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1960
117.69	117.70	111.70	109.97

For Current Prices See Page 8

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonium Sulfate—Sales for fertilizer uses in the Northeastern section of the US are reported to be routine at this time. Output in April was up 4.6 percent to 48,423 tons of byproduct material, reports the Bureau of Mines. Sales were off 12.2 percent from the previous month but stocks dropped at healthy 47.9 percent in the same period.

Animal Proteins—Listings for fishmeal and scrap held about at the same level as in previous weeks. Bagged materials on Gulf and Atlantic and Gulf coasts is being quoted at $118 to $120 a ton for meal. Sources report that the maritime strike has not affected fishing operations.

Nitrogenous Fertilizers—Sources report that demand is at good levels, supplies ample. Listings for the coming season are still undecided at this time. With the exception of four schedules to date, the majority of the industry is still uncommitted.

While one producer would like to see discounting of nitrogenous fertilizers ended, another would go him one better by boosting prices. Two other producers have announced plans to institute discounting on urea for the first time, while continuing discounts during the off-season on the remainder of the nitrogenous fertilizer schedules for the coming year.

Manganese Sulfate — One producer's listings are $10 a ton higher as of July 1. New schedule call for a price of $80 per ton for 30-ton, bagged shipments. In making the increase, the producer cited the higher costs of manganese metal.

Manganese sulfate is reported to find wide-use in Florida, where the land is said to be particularly manganese-deficient. Biggest plant nutrient use is reported to be on citrus trees.

Potash—Muriate listings are up 2 cents per unit K_2O for standard material, and coarse muriate, 1.5 cents a unit. Sulfate is also higher, increased 3 cents a unit K_2O. Potash shipped in bags is up $2.40 a ton.

Pesticides

Distribution of screwworms sterilized by irradiation is scheduled to begin immediately in Holmes County, Fla., reports US Department of Agriculture. Discovery of lavre, the first reported since June, 1959, has lead to an intensified eradication program.

In the past, the average annual losses in the southeastern states attributable to screwworms have been estimated at $20 million, USDA concludes.

A tolerance of two parts per million for residues of the pesticide chemical 6,7,8,9,10,10-hexachloro-1,5,5a 6,9,9a-hexahydro-6,9 methano-2,4,3 benzodioxathiepin-3-oxide was approved under the Miller law by the Food & Drug Administration for certain agricultural products, including apples.

FDA said that no data was submitted that the chemical when included in the feed of animals would not result in resides in meat and milk, and pomace from apples treated with chemical would be unsuitable for livestock feed. FDA fixed a zero tolerance for residues of the chemical in meat and milk.

DDT—Domestic market is reported to be behind schedule. About this time of the season, the cotton crop is usually at its peak insecticide use period. Sources report that this season's weather has not been good for infestation.

General Services Administration has issued a hurry-up call approximately 2,170,000 pounds of 75 percent wettable DDT for use under the mutual security's anti-malarial program.

Invitations were sent out to bidders last week and are to be opened today (Monday).

Deliveries are to begin fifteen days from date of award of contract and will run through September 1.

The first lot calls for delivery of approximately 870,000 pounds of DDT, consisting of 340,000 pounds for Viet Nam, and 240,000 pounds for Indonesia, to be delivered by August 1. Another 200,000 pounds scheduled for Ceylon and 90,000 pounds for Ethiopia is to be delivered by September 1.

The second invitation was for 1,300,000 pounds for Nepal. Delivery of this material is to begin fifteen days after award of the contract to the successful bidder.

Pesticides Output

Following are production statistics reported by the Tariff Commission representing the number of pounds of certain pesticides produced during April, 1961, with March production figures supplied for comparison:

	Pounds	
	March 1961	April 1961
DDT	16,047,720	14,248,950
2,4-D*	3,876,234	3,920,194
Ester & Salts	3,367,102	2,424,030
Acid equivalent	2,434,117	2,102,290
BHC	3,458,881	3,162,760
Gamma isomer	995,366	914,690
2,4,5-T	625,468	601,943

* Partly estimated.

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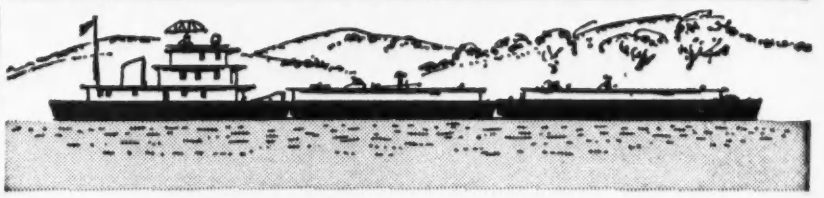

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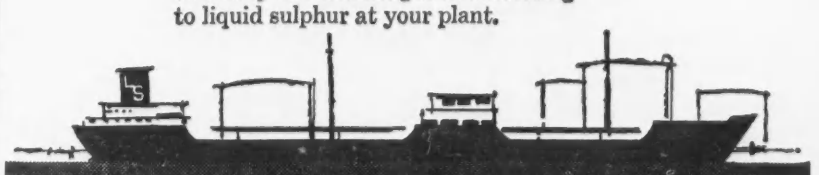

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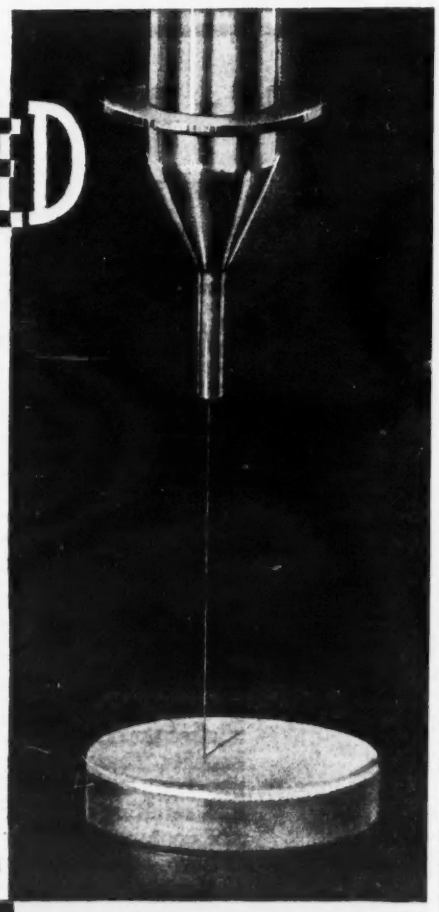

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Petroleum Derivatives

Petroleum processors are sustaining their primacy as the major suppliers of benzene. Of the close to 160 million gallons turned out this year through April, petroleum processors accounted for 76.5 percent, or 121.7 million gallons. Cokeoven operators, hit by slumping steel rates early in the year, produced 21.2 percent of the total, or 34.1 million gallons in the same period. Tar distillers' share of the market was 2.2 percent or 3.8 million gallons for the first four months. Petroleum's hegemony of the market is expected to be further entrenched by the end of year as new plants come on stream. Cokeoven volume is expected to mark time over the summer months and stage an upward drive on predicted late third quarter and fourth quarter steel demand.

Supply conditions for all materials are relatively unchanged from previous reports.

Benzene supply continues to improve; toluene demand is routine with supply sufficiently available; xylene demand is strong for ortho despite sharp nosedive in overall xylene production in April, paint solvents continue in normal patterns and waxes and mineral oils are unvaried.

Bureau of Mines has come out with a revised forecast for 1961.

Third and fourth quarter estimate is unchanged from previously published figures; but with the results in for the first quarter and part of the second, here are some of the pertinent revisions:

Crude demand for the year will be 1.8 percent greater than last year with an average consumption of 9,848,000 b.p.d.

New supply is expected to be 2.1 percent greater this year than last, with domestic output rising 2 percent and imports going up 2.5 percent.

Total demand for the first half 1961 is expected to equal first half 1960 levels while second half this year will exceed by 2.8 percent the second half of 1960.

Crude oil production and crude runs to stills increased in the week ended June 16 according to reports received by API from the industry.

Up went daily average output of crude, including lease condensate, to 7,105,000 b.p.d., an increase of 51,000 bbls. from the previous week.

Daily average crude runs to stills of 8,224,000 b.p.d. were 52,000 bbls. above the preceding week.

Runs of foreign crude declined slightly. From 1,028,000 b.p.d. during the previous week, a drop of 11,000 bbls. was noted.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1960
104.11	104.11	104.11	103.82

For Current Prices See Page 8

Aromatic Solvents

Benzene—Trade reports continue to stress adequacy of supply.

Recent 22-million-gallon-a-year benzene plant on stream early in June has slated entire production for overseas consumption on a long term contract according to trade observers.

Italy is mentioned as the possible consumer.

Benzene production in April held to a high level despite a minor decline from March's output.

Total benzene production in April was 40,439,167 gallons. March output was approximately a quarter of a million gallons more.

Petroleum processors turned out 30,312,107 gallons, or 75 percent of all material in April. This figure represents a decline of about 700,000 gallons from March.

Coke oven operators produced 8,997,995 gallons, or 22.3 percent of the total. Improved steel operations helped boost output about 200,000 gallons over March's total.

Tar distillers accounted for 1,129,065 gallons, or 2.7 percent of the total, representing a 100,000 gallon increase over March.

Total output of the year from all sources continues to lead last year's production, albeit by a narrow margin.

Through the first four months of 1961 total output of benzene was 159.8 million gallons.

Last year in the same time slot output was reckoned at 156.6 million gallons.

Toluene—Supply/demand characteristics are unchanged.

Price situation, which has been fluctuating moderately on the Gulf all year, is now reported to be in the range of 18½ to 18¾c. a gallon after a period of market operations at ¼c. lower.

Production climbed approximately 1½ million gallons to a total of 21,696,154 gallons in April.

All sources of production noted gains.

Petroleum processors turned out 18,978,798 gallons, up 1.2 million gallons from March.

Coke oven operators produced 2,389,849 gallons, up 350,000 gallons from April.

Tar distillers' output was 327,507 gallons, a rise of about 50,000 gallons from April.

Despite added benzene conversion units, toluene production through the first four months is only slightly ahead of the pace set last year.

Output through April this year was 89.6 million gallons as against 84.4 million in the same period in 1960.

Xylene—Fraction demand remains the highlight of xylene activity.

Continued shortage of naphthalene for phthalic anhydride production is keeping o-xylene producers turning out material at a rapid clip.

Vastly improved auto business also promises to rejuvenate solvent demand.

Xylene production in April fell to the lowest level recorded in 1961.

Output in April was 25,340,411 gallons after March volume was clocked at 29.5 million gallons.

Petroleum processors and tar distillers displayed the biggest losses as their combined output dropped 4.2 million gallons from March to a total of 24,691,572 gallons for April.

Cokeoven sources held almost even with March output as April volume tallied at 648,839 gallons.

On a percentage basis xylene production increase this year has been the greatest of the light oils.

Output through April was 110.7 million gallons, up from 96.6 million gallons in the same period last year for a gain of 14.6 percent.

Percentage production increase for benzene in the same period was 2 percent while toluene yield climbed 6.2 percent.

Crude Oil Stocks Climb

Domestic and foreign crude petroleum stocks at the close of the week ended June 17 were 633,000 bbls. higher than at the end of the preceding week.

Week ended June 17—257,542,000 bbls.

Preceding week—256,909,000 bbls.

This increase comprises an increase of 1,629,000 bbls. in stocks of domestic crude, and a decrease of 996,000 bbls. of foreign crude.

(Source: Bureau of Mines)

LPG's

Up went production of lpg's in the final two weeks of May.

From a total of 371.6 million gallons in the period May 16-31, output rose to 403.7 million gallons.

All categories displayed gains.

Stocks at plants, terminals and underground were higher on May 31 than on the previous reporting date a fortnight before.

Again, except for ethane-ethylene, all categories showed gains in stock.

Butane—Output in the period May 16 to 31 was 94.3 million gallons, up 6.1 million gallons from the first two weeks of May.

Stocks climbed 24.8 million gallons to a total of 345.3 million on May 31.

Urethane Coatings: The Potential? Allied Sees 100 Million Gallons Worth

The ultimate potential offered to an acceptable urethane coating, in markets within which it can compete, is over 100 million gallons. This optimistic view of the budding urethane coatings industry is offered by Allied Chemical Corporation which last week announced completion of a polyether plant and a major expansion in tolylene-di-isocyanate, two basic raw materials used in the production of urethane products of all kinds. The company has no pie-in-the-sky view of the market, however. According to Herbert W. McNulty, manager of market research for Allied's National Aniline Division, a number of technical and economic problems will have to be solved in order to attain a significant portion of this potential by 1965.

POLYURETHANES: COATINGS USES

	Gals.
Clear Wood Finishes.....	700,000
Magnet Wires...	500,000
Patent Leather ..	220,000
Industrial Maintenance..	150,000
Total	1,570,000

Source: Allied Chemical Corporation.

Some technical breakthroughs which Mr. McNulty says could very favorably influence the growth of urethane coatings are: improvement of color and color retention, improvement of adhesion and improvement of chalking properties of pigmented films.

In some applications these problems have already been overcome. Another factor—a lower cost material—would greatly affect growth in urethane coatings applications.

Allied Hopes For Breakthrough

One of the big problems urethane producers in the coatings area have been working to overcome is the yellowing tendency and lack of long-term gloss retention in these finishes. Mr. McNulty predicts that either by the use of additives or through alteration of the isocyanate molecules, success in this area could bring rich rewards.

Lacking significant economic and technical breakthroughs, Allied expects that sales of urethane coatings will grow from an estimated 1.5 million gallons last year, to about 11 million gallons consumed for all coatings applications in 1965.

Consumption for wood finishes may well be evenly divided between moisture-cured and oil-modified types, the company says.

Almost unknown in the US five years ago, urethane finishes are currently being marketed by some 300 companies, more than half of which are estimated to have entered the field in the past year.

Charles P. Berdell, director of chemical sales for National Aniline, reports that clear wood finishes represent the biggest single outlet for urethane coatings at present; then come magnet wires, topcoats for patent leather and industrial maintenance paints, in that order.

The Allied spokesman notes a rapidly growing acceptance of clear urethane varnishes for use on wood floors, interior and exterior wood paneling and boats.

By 1963, it's estimated that consumption of marine finishes could grow from the 1960 level of 125,000 gallons to more than 625,000 gallons, and by '65 may amount to well over one million pounds.

Outstanding Urethane Coating Properties

The popularity of clear urethane varnishes is attributed to a combination of desirable physical properties such as high abrasion and mar resistance, exterior durability and resistance to chemicals, solvents and oils. Most of the coatings have a short drying time of two to four hours.

In addition, one-package urethane finishes can be applied to surfaces by brush, roller or spray as with other types of conventional finishes, always providing the surface is clean and free of moisture.

Some use-tests indicate that oil-based, clear urethane wood varnishes, under normal traffic, last at least twice as long as conventional clear varnishes.

Cargill, Inc., a major producer of urethane resins for urethane coatings, estimates that oil-modified resins account for about 75 percent of the total urethane coatings market, and that 60 percent of oil-modified resins are used in clear wood finishes for wood floors.

Cedar, cyprus and redwood paneling—surfaces normally hard to coat because of the oily nature of the wood—can be covered by brush with one coat of urethane varnish and give a finish that shows no surface failures after three years. Conventional varnishes on these exterior woods begin to fail usually within one year, it is reported.

Although still in the development stage, Mr. Berdell reports clear urethane finishes for wood furniture have a big potential because the coatings tend to preserve the natural beauty of wood at least twice as long as regular clear furniture finishes and resist food stains, alcohol, solvents and scratches.

Magnet wire, the second largest consumption area for urethane coatings, is expected to grow to 550,000 to 600,000 gallons during the next two years.

Big advantage here is that magnet wire coated with urethane can be dip-soldered without prior stripping of the coating. It's estimated that 8-12 percent of all magnet wire currently produced requires a urethane coating.

Urethane Coating For Patent Leather

By 1963, Allied expects urethane topcoats will be used on all patent leather. This would amount to a 230,000 gallon market for side leather, about 10,000 gallons more than was used last year in this end-use. In 1960 roughly half of the patent leather produced carried a urethane topcoat, the company says.

In many industrial applications two-package urethane paints are said to keep their original appearance twice as long as regular paints.

Market researchers expect this market to grow from last year's 150,000 gallons to 450,000 gallons by 1963, and about 900,000 gallons by '65.

Industrial coatings applications include chemical storage tanks and equipment, refinery installations, acid tankcars and railroad tankcars and industrial flooring.

Allied currently has under way a series of tests to study the effect of weather and chemical fumes on urethane-coated outdoor storage tanks and railroad tankcars. Earlier this year a new 500,000-gallon toluene tank at the company's Moundsville, W. Va., plant was finished with a urethane paint.

Urethanes Durability Being Studied

Overhead steelwork in a dye manufacturing plant and lengths of pipeline at the Buffalo and Hopewell, Va., installations have also been treated with urethane coatings to determine the finish's durability under various industrial conditions.

Twenty-six of the company's railroad tankcars, twenty of them from the Nitrogen Division, are sporting urethane paint finishes based on prepolymers manufactured by Spencer Kellogg & Sons. The two-package paint required about sixteen gallons of urethane as against twenty gallon for conventional paints, the company says.

Other suppliers of resins for urethane paints include: Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.; Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio;

—*Continued on page 50*

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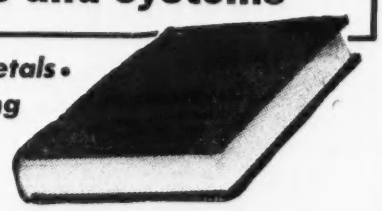

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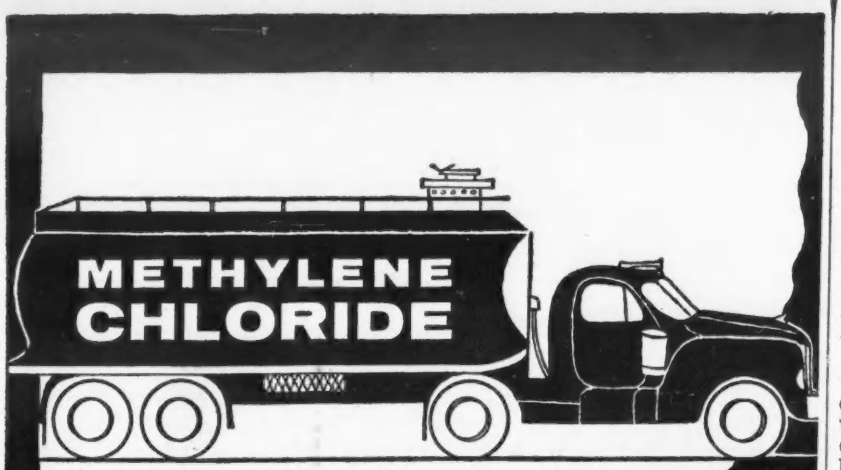

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Aliphatic Organics

Acetonitrile was advanced 3 cents a pound across the board on July 1, but the odds are decidedly against the start of an up-trend. The past few weeks have seen substantially lower schedules posted for such large volume chemicals as acetone, vinyl chloride monomer, pentaerythritol, glycerine, 2-ethylhexanol and isooctanol—not to mention cuts brought about by other than strictly competitive reasons (triethylenetetramine and ethylenediamine, for example). Excess capacity—and particularly of late, the fear of same—is the apparent monster, threatening all but chemical P.A.'s whose market it clearly is.

In weeks ahead, however, pricing developments should become less frequent if for no other reason than plant vacation shutdowns, increasingly more common in the early part of July, will likely curtail market activity, hold down production and restrict selling efforts.

One problem was solved and another created last week by US Department of Agriculture's sale of 14 million bushels of surplus corn to a long-time producer of fermentation alcohol whose business-like attempts to procure cheap raw material, wherever available, is always big news.

While insuring no more imports of molasses from Castro's Cuba, thus quieting the storm of protest that greeted the recent importation of two million gallons, the transaction evoked a loud cry of protest from the head of a large petrochemicals firm.

Speaking before a meeting of the American Association of Petroleum Landmen, he maintained that corn at non-subsidized prices is not an economic raw material for industrial alcohol. Furthermore, he noted that if the program is considered a sound objective this year, it might be a continuing thing.

USDA sold the government-held corn at 64 cents a bushel—the 1961 support price is $1.20—realizing close to $9 million. This, one trade source said, is $9 million more than the taxpayer would have gotten if the corn were allowed to rot in warehouses or doled out overseas. He's got a point there.

Acetone—The 1c. a pound across-the-board reduction in acetone prices, initiated June 16 by a minor factor in the business, has gone industry-wide. Now quoted is this schedule: tankcar, 7c. a pound; drum carload, 9½c. a pound, and less than a carload, 11c. a pound—all delivered.

Several factors reportedly had depressed prices and it was to this apparent weakness that the cut was attributed. Cited by some trade sources, for example, were recent expansions and the increasing quantity of byproduct acetone available from the cumene-phenol process.

Other sources, however, figured the largest single factor was cheaper methyl acetate, which is used in a variety of solvent applications and reported to be directly competitive with acetone.

Both the 60-40 grade of methyl acetate (60 percent methyl acetate and 40 percent methanol) and the 80-20 grade sell at 35c. a gallon in tankcar quantities, or about 5c. a pound (based on an estimated 7 pounds per gallon). And these prices are still 2c. a pound cheaper than is acetone under the new schedule.

Methyl acetate is a byproduct of polyvinyl alcohol production and thus falls into the category of products that must be moved.

Butyl Acetate—April exports of butyl acetate were 3,591,260 pounds, valued at $419,312. Belgium was the largest buyer, taking 1,851,038 pounds at $241,090.

The same month, exports of butyl alcohol, at or near a record high, totaled 15,568,893 pounds, valued at $1,920,976. At the top of the buyers' roster: Belgium, 10,743,938 pounds, valued at $1,395,162; and the Netherlands, 4,438,163 pounds, valued at $467,659.

Ethyl Alcohol—The government last week swapped 14 million bushels of surplus corn for $8,960,000 (64c. a bushel) and the buyer's concession that it would suspend all imports of molasses from Cuba for the duration of the one-year contract.

The sale was proposed on April 21 but apparently negotiations were bogged down until a storm of protest in and outside official Washington greeted the recent arrival at New Orleans of approximately 2 million gallons of molasses from Cuba.

The corn sale quieted that furor but, unfortunately, started another. One critic was especially vocal and his comments were widely reported. This was the president of a leading producer of industrial alcohol, one of several products which could be affected by the sale.

Speaking before a meeting of the American Association of Petroleum Landmen last week, he said he opposed the program on two premises. First, he figured that if the program is a sound objective this year it will so be considered next year and the year after. "The fact is," he said, "that corn, at non-subsidized prices, is not an economic raw material for industrial alcohol."

Secondly, he maintained that the "ethyl alcohol industry is in no way dependent on molasses from Cuba or elsewhere and we see nothing in the immediate future to change this situation."

He also pointed out that the proposal to "dump" Government-owned corn has been consistently opposed by synthetic organic chemical producers, whiskey distillers, cattle feed processors and others because it would constitute a discriminatory, subsidized sale that would result in injury to these suppliers.

In 1960, the support price for corn was $1.06 a bushel; this year, it's $1.20 a bushel.

Formaldehyde—Now on the market is a stabilized 37 percent methanol-free formaldehyde, which can be stored at a material temperature of 60 degrees F., versus 85-90 degrees F. for the unstabil-

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1960
130.22	130.22	130.29	132.19

For Current Prices See Page 8

Organic Chemicals Output: April

The following figures, in pounds, represent output of specified organic chemicals in March and April, 1961, as reported by the Tariff Commission.

	April	*March*
Acetic Acid:		
Synthetic	56,074,511	65,791,683
Natural (wood distillation)	—	2,108,000
Acetic anhydride	82,147,060	89,632,341
Acetone	54,221,426	63,345,365
Acrylonitrile	22,373,142	22,762,045
1,3 Butadiene (Rubber grade)	147,798,753	142,038,332
Carbon disulfide	42,720,455	45,073,441
Carbon tetrachloride	28,898,480	31,619,199
Ethanolamines (Mono-, di-, and tri)	14,574,698	10,646,567
Ethyl acetate (85 percent)	10,932,935	6,624,086
Ethylene glycol	95,734,329	101,285,534
Formaldehyde (37 per cent by weight)	138,344,061	145,532,384
Methanol:		
Synthetic	163,760,523	164,728,882
Natural (wood distillation)	—	1,208,480
Pentaerythritol	5,400,918	5,346,904
Perchloroethylene	17,180,365	17,987,550
Propylene glycol	14,124,783	14,039,992
Trichloroethylene	23,459,921	25,554,404

Aliphatic Organics

ized product. It is said to be "interchangeable with any other commercial formaldehyde for the same broad field of application."

The economy of the new form is advantageous to manufacturers whose processing does not require methanol contained in regular formaldehyde solution USP, bulk grade. Since both products can be stored or handled in the same storage facilities, at the same temperature, reportedly, the stabilized product can be substituted for the regular USP grade at a savings of $90 per tank truck order.

Paraformaldehyde—One of two producers of paraformaldehyde USP has abandoned the chemical. It told customers that its process was neither technically nor economically feasible.

A technical, flake material offered by a third firm reportedly has captured a large percentage of the market.

Sucrose—Trade sources report brisk movement of refined white sucrose into consuming, industrial and distributing channels. Greater consumption is attributed to the seasonal rise in the manufacture of ice cream and soft drinks and to home and industrial fruit preserving.

Quote, f.o.b. eastern refinery, remains at $9.55 per cwt. It was established with the close of business on May 26.

Triethylenetetramine — Prices were dropped 3c. a pound across the board, June 19. Tankcar quote became 46c. a pound, delivered.

Producers schedules differ on prices for lesser quantities, however. Offering shipment in tin-lined drums, one of the two makers of the chemical lists carloads at 48¾c. a pound and less than a carload at 50¼c. a pound.

The other producer, which does not boast tin-lined drums, quotes prices ¼c. lower than its competitor.

Sources called the reduction in triethylenetetramine a logical follow-up to the early June cut in ethylenediamine prices. They explained that it was good marketing practice to push expansion of both markets.

Triethylenetetramine—and diethylenetetramine and tetraethylenepentamine—are by-products of the ethylene dichloride-ammonia route to ethylenediamine.

Cary's PVC Target

—Continued from page 5

ed to go up in two stages. One 50-million-pound unit is due to go into operation by mid-1962 and the other 50-million-pounder is slated to go on stream by the end of next year.

The 50-million-pound polyvinyl facility slated for the midwest is expected to start up in early 1963.

Cary's compound plant expansion at East Brunswick (to be completed by year-end) will bring the installation's capacity up to 48-million-pounds-a-year.

Cary recently signed a marketing, financial and production agreement with Tenneco Chemical Company, a subsidiary of Tennessee Gas Transmission Company.

Tenneco is building a new 100-million-pound-a-year acetylene plant and a 200-million-pound vinyl chloride monomer facility in Houston, Tex.

Under the Cary-Tenneco pact, the vinyl monomer will be shipped directly to Cary's new and existing PVC plants.

FTC Not Sure P&G Violated Law by Acquiring Clorox Co.

Federal Trade Commission isn't convinced that Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio violated the anti-merger law by acquiring the Clorox Chemical Company, Oakland, Calif.

It has directed its hearing examiner to dig up more evidence to supoprt his conclusion that the law had been violated.

In an announcement last week remanding the case to hearing examiner Everett F. Haycraft, who would have required P&G to divest itself of all assets and property acquired from Clorox, the commission ruled:

"The record as presently constituted does not provide an adequate basis for determining the legality of this acquisition."

Chairman Paul Rand Dixon and Commissioner Philip Elman who only joined the commission this year, did not participate in the FTC action. Examiner Haycraft issued his initial decsion in the case in June a year ago.

Urea Expansion in Japan

Nihon Gas Kagaku Kogyo KK will increase its urea capacity at Niigata, Japan, from eighty metric tons to 150 metric tons a day. A contract to redesign the plant has been awarded to Chemical Construction Company of New York. Chemico's exclusive total recycle process will be employed.

Kefauver Bill to Slow

—Continued from page 7

vote of confidence this in fact represents."

- A regular basic research outlay amounting to 25 percent of net profits—$200 million in 1960.
- Continued product development in the face of 2,500-to-one odds against commercial success for a given product.

"The long-and-short of the so-called King bill," Mr. Nixon went on, extending his defense to the medical profession, would be "compulsory participation in one massive, rigid, government-controlled scheme."

The King bill, calling for a government program of health insurance, "seeks to pre-empt the field of pre-paid medical care for the aged from our present mixed system of state and federal and private effort," he noted.

"It would replace variety and selectivity with uniformity. And it would replace freedom—for the doctor and the patient equally—with compulsion."

The answer to health care for the aged, Mr. Nixon stated, could be found in voluntary programs "through the creative partnership of individuals and private firms, of doctors and medical associations and of government at every level."

Before closing, Mr. Nixon wrote out this prescription for the drug industry's government-caused maladies:

- An understanding of the "problem you face in the broadest possible terms—as a test case for freedom and its durability."
- "A warning to police yourselves—on the highest professional level—against any demand for undue or undeserved profits: Make sure you continue to merit the confidence of a grateful consumer-public."
- "A challenge to blow your own horn . . . on the basis of your own factual record of accomplishment."
- A suggestion to get into politics "to bring to bear in the public forum massive and effective counter-pressure against conformity and control."

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Coal Chemicals

When a major producer of p-dichlorobenzene announced three weeks ago that prices would go up 1 cent a pound across the board on July 1, other producers were entitled to feel happy that someone had finally made the break to bring prices more in line with existing conditions. After all, PDB prices in recent years have tended downward against the upward trend of prices in general. From a high of 16½ cents in 1953-55, price fell to 14½ cents during 1956-58 and finally to 12 cents during the past two years. But when reports from the field began filtering back to the home offices of PDB makers, it was clear that consumers were in no way ready to accept a price hike without a battle.

In fact, reaction by the moth fighters was so strong that a hasty tactical retreat was called for by the price hike originator.

The 1 cent advance was rescinded, if indeed it can be said to have ever been in effect at all, and other producers, sensing adverse consumer criticism in the air, promptly gave up any idea they themselves might have had of a price increase.

Thus at the height of the PDB season price remains unchanged at 12 cents a pound in bulk quantities.

July 1 Price Advances

4-Amino-azo-benzene-4'-sulfonic acid, 12c. per lb.
p-Aminophenol, 10c. per lb.
2-Aminotoluene-5-sulfonic acid sodium salt, 5c. per lb.
Cleve's acid 1,7, 22c. per lb.
Naphthionic acid, 20c. per lb.
Styrene monomer, tech. grade, 1/100c. per lb.

Price changes for coal chemicals at the half-year mark present a limited list.

In all, seven advances are noted. Of major chemicals only styrene monomer is changed and at that is up only 1/100 cent to 11 cents a pound on the basis of the escalation clause.

Other changes effective July 1 include long-overdue advances for five small-volume intermediates, only two of which are listed in OPD price pages.

No price declines are in evidence as the year turns the corner.

Please note that OPD price pages carry listings extant on the Friday previous to the Monday publication date. July 1 price changes will therefore not appear in the Current Market Quotations section until the issue of July 10.

Although the number of coal chemicals on the Tariff Commission's list showing production losses and gains in April was about evenly divided, those displaying losses tended to be marginal while the gainers showed comparatively heavy increases.

Down went:
Aniline—1.9 million pounds.
Cresylic acid—1.9 million pounds.
Creosote oil—1.7 million gallons.
Naphthalene—1.3 million pounds.

Up went:
Dodecylbenzene—6.6 million pounds.
Phthalic anhydride — 3.4 million pounds.
Monochlorobenzene — 1.6 million pounds.

Basic Products

Benzene—Overall supply is reported as adequate for needs.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1960
119.78	119.78	117.90	118.10

For Current Prices See Page 8

Rejuvenated demand for styrene plus advances in other benzene-derived materials such as phenol and dodecylbenzene and monochlorobenzene are keeping benzene demand at a high pitch.

Latest Tariff Commission production report for April shows benzene output sustained at the 40 million gallon-a-month level.

Coke oven supply in April gained a quarter of a million gallons to a total of nearly 9 million gallons as the improvement in steel rate began to reflect increases in coproduct output.

Tar distillers' output of benzene in April hit a monthly high for the year as production tallied at 1,129,060 gallons, the fourth successive month in which an advance was noted.

Petroleum supply of benzene dipped slightly to a total of 30.3 million gallons for April.

Phenol—Reports from that trade indicate natural phenol remains in good demand.

Synthetic phenol demand is also well sustained but does not match the intensity of calls for natural despite the disparity in their relative production totals.

Production in April edged upward one-half million pounds to 61.6 million pounds.

Intermediates

p-Aminophenol—Effective July 1 price was advanced to $1.25 a pound by a major producer, representing an increase of 10c.

Cleve's Acid 1,7—A major producer advanced the price of this intermediate 22c. a pound to the level of $2.42 effective July 1.

p-Dichlorobenzene—Market is currently very strong.

April through July is the heavy volume season for PDB sales and reports are favorable.

Brisk business may bring PDB volume over the 30 000-tons-a-year mark, the figure achieved in 1959.

Price remains at 12c. a pound in bulk after an abortive attempt to raise prices early in June.

Melamine — A joint venture by two Japanese chemical firms is responsible for the first sales of melamine dinnerware in that country.

Initial plans include a sales target of 70,000 dishware units by the end of the year.

Melamine in the amount of 10 tons would be required to meet such needs.

A more ambitious plan is slated for 1963-65 when a quota of 6 million units

Aromatic Chemical Output: April

Figures for benzene, xylene and toluene include coke-oven operators, tar distillers and petroleum operators. Creosote oil statistics include distillate as such, and creosote content of solution, on 100%-creosote basis.

		April 1961	April 1960	First Four Months 1961	First Four Months 1960
Aniline	lbs.	8,937,221	12,465,337	40,244,736	45,973,739
Benzene	gals.	40,439,167	42,225,568	159,838,762	156,612,356
Creosote, dead oil	gals.	5,270,397	9,687,740	23,936,010	32,097,341
Cresols, m-p and o-m-p fractions	lbs.	3,851,954	3,623,175	14,625,293	16,025,332
Cresylic acid, refined, all sources	lbs.	5,412,668	4,602,847	23,253,752	18,366,389
Dodecylbenzene	lbs.	41,946,235	26,114,766	146,677,229	149,842,437
Monochlorobenzene	lbs.	42,689,764	49,301,496	158,443,831	208,358,526
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	36,148,510	53,153,415	132,337,298	192,226,882
Phenol, tech and USP	lbs.	61,550,691	68,265,854	244,155,581	266,771,819
Phthalic anhydride	lbs.	34,461,729	30,857,612	116,991,310	127,957,476
Pyridine, refined 2'	lbs.	85,678	262,208	713,252	839,794
Styrene monomer	lbs.	140,683,252	151,167,386	525,862,536	583,092,340
Toluene	gals.	21,656,154	22,395,607	89,647,191	84,447,509
Xylene	gals.	25,340,411	27,811,682	110,685,671	96,629,590

Source: Tariff Commission.

Coal Chemicals

per year will be produced, consuming an estimated 860 tons of melamine annually.

At present most Japanese plastic dishes are made of urea resins.

Originators of the melamine project estimate cost of melamine compound at 91c. per kilogram at the plant versus 50c. per kilogram for urea resin.

Styrene Monomer — Level of sales across the past two months or so has been more than satisfactory trade sources report.

Earlier in the year record-high tire inventory at dealer level had styrene makers concerned.

Stocks are still high but recent turnover has been appreciable, accounting for a welcome increase in styrene business.

Although the present pace is satisfactory, buoyed as it is by high auto production, one trade source comments that business for the year as a whole thus far is off ten percent from the comparable period last year.

If production figures are any criterion then this opinion is confirmed for in the first four months of 1961 styrene output was held to 525.9 million pounds, as against 683.1 million pounds last year, for a drop of 10.9 percent.

Most observers expect this percentage to be narrowed and possibly eliminated by the end of the year.

Reason for the acceleration is to be found in the vastly improved auto picture which shows signs of spreading over into the second half with beneficial results for styrene producers.

Price went up 1/100c. a pound July 1. From a level of 10.99c. for rubber grade material, price is up to 11c. on the basis of the quarterly escalation clause.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ended June 24, were as follows:

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	592.143
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	25.205.273
Benzene	gals.	2.714.930
Coaltar	gals.	1.369.754
Crude chemical oil	gals.	536.282
Solvent naphtha	gals.	89.380
Toluene	gals.	603.317
Xylene	gals.	167.588

Saline Water Program

—*Continued from page 5*

conversion plants far larger than any now in existence to test the feasibility of known and yet to be developed processes.

"Water—one of the most familiar and abundant compounds on the earth's surface—is rapidly becoming a limiting factor on further economic growth in many areas of this nation and the world," the President stated in his letter of transmittal.

"As time goes on more and more communities will be faced with the prospect of economic distress and stagnation unless alternative sources of suitable water are developed.

"It is essential, therefore, that we make every effort at this time to search for low-cost processes for converting sea and brackish water into fresh water to meet our future water needs and those of our neighbors throughout the world.

"I know of no federal activity that offers greater promise of making a major contribution to the ultimate economic well-being of all mankind than this program."

Plants presently under construction should produce fresh water at about $1 to $1.25 per 1,000 gallons, according to an accompanying statement of Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall. It will be necessary, he added, to produce fresh water at rates considerably under these figures.

The bill removes a current time limit and ceiling on expenditures by extending the duration of the current program from seven to fifteen years. It also would authorize construction of additional demonstration plants, including units capable of daily production of 50 million gallons of water.

Lead-Zind Relief Scheme

—*Continued from page 7*

Corporation wheat to finance purchases of lead and zinc from domestic producers.

The metal would be locked up in the supplemental stockpile and released only with the approval of congress.

It is estimated that with the $60 million of proceeds from the wheat sales, the government could wipe out the lead-zinc surplus that has been hanging over the market since the end of the year.

Congressmen also report that they are advised that these are other parts of the plan for aiding the metals industry:

- Allow silver prices to rise as a means of benefiting producing silver, lead and zinc in combination.
- Establish a study group to determine how depressed mining areas can be included in the area redevelopment program approved by congress earlier this year.
- Maintain a continuing study of the metals industry.

Rohm & Haas Now Offering Improved Acrylic Modifier

Rohm & Haas Company is now offering "Acryloid K-12ON," an improved grade of its acrylic modifier for rigid vinyls, "Acryloid K-120."

The new product is said to be more uniform in particle size, permitting greater ease of dispersion. Other substantial benefits are reportedly obtained in calendering, extrusion and vacuum forming.

Though originally developed for modification of unplasticized PVC, the acrylic polymer has also proved useful in semi-rigid and flexible formulations, the company says.

In calendering, reported advantages are faster machine speeds, better surface qualities, better roll release, freedom from roll plating, and improved gloss; in extrusion, better surface qualities, freedom from plating, and increased heat stability.

PPG Affiliate Readies Site For Fiber Glass Facility

Site preparation has been started for a new textile yarn fiber glass plant at Hoogezand in northern Holland. The plant will be operated by NV Silenka AKU-Pittsburgh Plate Glass International and Algemene Kunstzijde Unie NV, of Arnhem, Holland.

Construction is scheduled to begin October 1 with completion in late 1962. Initially, the plant will be equipped with glass furnaces capable of producing yarn, roving, chopped strand and mat. Marketing will be in eighteen European countries. the project follows extensive test marketing of material produced in temporary facilities at the Jayhawk Works.

V-C's Two New Moves

—*Continued from page 3*

foot rotary kiln at its processing center in Nichols, Fla. This is in addition to an eight foot by 110 foot kiln that V-C has been operating for many years.

Its sulfur move stems from its acquisition of a million shares of stock in Texas International Sulphur Company, Houston, Tex. This stock buy from the Texas International treasury represents a 20 percent interest in the sulfur producer.

Three V-C officers moved on to the Texas International board on Saturday (July 1): Edward R. Adams, vice-president of finance; Douglas W. Laird, vice-president of purchasing, and R. Daniel Smith, general counsel.

Texas International has 5 million shares authorized and 4.5 million shares outstanding. The latter figure takes into account the 1-million-share sale to V-C.

As part of the purchase agreement, Virginia-Carolina has signed a ten-year contract to buy "large quantities" of sulfur from Central Minera, SA, Texas International's subsidiary in Mexico.

A companion agreement calls on V-C to provide technical and management assistance to Texas International during the tenure of the contract.

V-C, which does some $85 million worth of fertilizer business annually, was until recently the nation's only custom producer of calcined phosphate rock. It still claims to be the only such supplier of specification grade calcined rock.

In the calcining operation, wet phosphate rock is introduced into a kiln which cooks it at temperatures exceeding 1,500 degrees Fahrenheit.

According to V-C, organics are removed during the process, bone phosphate of lime content is elevated and the suitability for chemical processing is improved.

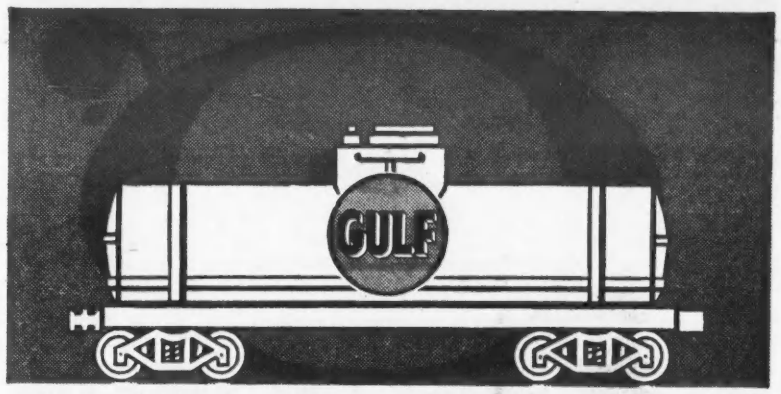
Kefauver Attack on Industry

—*Continued from page 3*

attention from evidence refuting those conclusions," Dr. Smith explained.

"Naturally, the sensational charges made against the industry were featured in news accounts of the drug hearings," he added.

"But we believe the facts taken from the record and contained in this volume prove that the industry is innocent of the charges. Moreover the hearing record had pinpointed the great contributions of the drug industry to the public health."



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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

July 1 brought higher prices for ammonium molybdate and USP synthetic camphor powder. The former is up 13 to 15 cents a pound, the latter 3 cents. Earlier, higher schedules were put through for cerium oxalate and butyl stearate but overall, the trend this year has been downward. Two recent reductions—phenobarbital and procaine hydrochloride—were the result of large volume imports, reportedly, and other price cuts—notably the 45 cents a kilo drop in ascorbic acid—reflected greater production capacity and the desire to get products into markets where high costs had impeded growth.

General Services Administration last week sold approximately 100,000 ounces of quinidine sulfate to two of ten bidding firms. Highest price paid was 68 cents an ounce for 89,000 ounces, the lowest, 62.5 cents an ounce for 989 ounces. The current spot quote is 78½ cents an ounce for lots of 1,000 ounces or more.

Use of cortisone in the treatment of persons who have suffered heart attacks has been found to have many beneficial effects by Dr. Robert A. Gerisch of Wayne University, Detroit.

A scientific exhibitor at the American Medical Association meeting in New York last week, Dr. Gerisch believes, on the strength of yet inconclusive studies, that cortisone is able to reduce the area of heart damage, prevent blood clotting in other parts of the body, and restore normal electrical activity upset by the heart attack.

July 1 Price Advances

Ammonium molybate, crystals, 13c. to 15c. per lb.

The Israeli subsidiary of a leading US pharmaceutical firm, which recently began construction of a $2 million citric acid plant in Haifa, is now considering the building of fermentation facilities for the production of antibiotics for animal feed. (*Foreign Commerce Weekly*, 6/26/61.)

Ammonium Molybdate—Prices for ammonium molybdate CP crystals and reagent crystals were advanced 13c. and 15c. a pound, respectively, July 1.

CP crystals are now quoted at $1.35 a pound for 15,000-pound lots, reagent crystals at $2.05 a pound for a 400-pound drum.

Camphor — Prices for USP synthetic camphor powder were advanced 3c. a pound across the board, July 1. Under the new schedule, ton lots are quoted at 55c. a pound; 1,000-pounds at 56c. a pound, and lesser quantities at 57c. a pound.

According to the producer, increasing costs demanded the higher schedule and the rise in prices of imported material permitted it.

Cortisone — Cortisone has been used with beneficial results in the treatment of persons who have suffered heart attacks, according to Dr. Robert A. Gerisch of Wayne University, Detroit.

Dr. Gerisch was a scientific exhibitor at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association, held last week in New York.

In a study involving 50 heart attack victims, a comparison was made between those given intramuscular injections of cortisone for a period of ten days in addition to the customary treatment and the rest who received only the usual therapy.

Far fewer patients treated with cortisone died as a result of their heart attack than the usual mortality rate, the study showed.

The use of cortisone is aimed at treating the damaged area of heart muscle directly, Dr. Gerisch said. He believes that the drug is able to open up the small blood vessels between the coronary arteries, and allow the blood to detour around the blocked part of the artery, rescue the heart muscle and reduce the area of heart damage.

Based on the study, he credited cortisone with these additional beneficial effects:

- It increases the ability of the heart muscle to withstand the loss of oxygen carried by the blood when this supply is reduced by a heart attack.
- It enhances the effect of digitalis.
- It opens blood vessels in other parts of the body such as the brain and legs to prevent clots which may occur with a heart attack.
- It acts on the nerves of the heart to restore normal electrical activity upset by the heart attack.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1960
59.27	59.27	59.27	59.93

For Current Prices See Page 8

Lysine—One of the original developers of the lysine market recently quit the business. Its exit followed Food & Drug Administration's refusal to classify the chemical as an optional ingredient in white bread, potentially the largest single end-area.

Other producers of lysine now face another possible setback: imports. Reports indicate a Dutch chemical firm is now producing lysine synthetically, starting with caprolactam. With enough production and its economical raw material, the firm could tackle the US market, it's believed.

Menthol—Certificates of origin are now available for either natural or synthetic menthol from the Federal Republic of Germany, Foreign Assets Control Office of the Treasury Department has announced.

Prednisolone—April exports of prednisolone were valued at $1,084,575, Commerce department reports. Largest buyers: West Germany $142,492; Italy $130,582; Belgium $113,161.

The same month, exports of prednisone were valued at $36,720. Largest shipments went to Panama ($18,540) and Belgium ($11,962).

Quinidine—General Services Administration last week accepted offers on 99,989 ounces of quinidine sulfate from two of ten bidders.

Prices offered ranged from 35c. to 68c. an ounce. Awards were broken up into five lots. A Philadelphia firm got three of these: 89,000 ounces at 68c. an ounce; 8,000 ounces at 67c. an ounce, and 2,000 ounces at 64c. an ounce.

Remaining lots went to a New York firm. Total was 989 ounces, the bid 62.5c. an ounce.

Saccharin — Imports rose slightly in April—to 26,119 pounds from 25,617 in March. The larger quantity was valued at $40,157 and dutied at $8,411, according to statistics released by the Commerce department.

April shippers were: Japan, 19,619

Drugs and Fine Chemicals Output: April

Following statistics for selected fine chemicals and drugs were compiled by the Tariff Commission. Figures relate to the production of bulk material only.

		April	*March*
Acetylsalicyclic acid	lbs.	1,717,799	1,555,276
Ascorbic acid and salts	lbs.	570,037	*580,097
Dihydrostreptomycin	gms.	19,009,477	20,567,863
Niacin and amide	lbs.	211,379	165,199
Penicillin salts	million-units	56,680,715	64,002,143
Phenobarbital	lbs.	—	—
Pyridoxine	lbs.	7,888	10,224
Streptomycin	gms.	26,093,817	23,607,224
Sulfa drugs	lbs.	270,602	*296,174
Tetracycline	gms.	—	—
Thiamin derivatives	lbs.	22,891	34,676

* Revised.
A dash (—) indicates data not reported.

Drugs, Fine Chemicals

pounds, valued at $29,668 and dutied at $6,224; The Netherlands, 4,000 pounds, valued at $6,455 and dutied at $1,346; and West Germany, 2,500 pounds valued at $4,034 and dutied at $841.

Domestic prices on saccharin remained unchanged at the higher levels posted in mid-March, despite the rise in imports. The 10c. a pound advance, however, is thought to reflect less the situation in the saccharin market than the overall market for non-caloric sweetening agents.

This market is presumably less competitive these days because a one-time major producer of calcium and sodium cyclamates has quit the business.

Botanicals

Irish Moss—Dealers' stocks are very tight. This explains the higher quote reported last week: 35c. a pound as opposed to the former range of 30c. to 32c.

Psyllium—Quote on psyllium husks is up 3c., at 45c. to 48c. a pound. Rise in shipping prices provoked the advance.

Tonka Beans—Prime quality Angostura tonka beans are quoted today at $1.35 to $1.50 a pound, f.o.b. New York. Less-favored Brazilian beans are considerably cheaper; $1 to $1.10 a pound is thought to be a representative listing.

At least one botanicals' dealer here maintains that there is little or no domestic requirement. A competitor disagrees, citing sales of several hundred tons. Most of this goes into cigarettes, reportedly.

Tonka beans are valuable for their coumarin content, which ranges upward to 10 percent. During the curing process, the fragrant chemical is developed; some of it crystallizes on the outside of the seed coat as a whitish frost.

Coumarin was used in bakery goods until Food & Drug Administration ruled it out.

Southern Nitrogen

—Continued from page 4

for plant nutrients, necessitating the capacity boost.

Within the next few months, Southern Nitrogen expects to start receiving shipments of ammonia at Tampa, Fla., under a long-term purchase agreement with Tennessee Corporation.

"This purchase contract," says president John R. Riley, "will bring in 30,000 tons of ammonia a year, but our increased requirements will be considerably higher. Additional construction is the best answer."

Already under way is a $1.3 million expansion of the company's nitric acid and ammonium nitrate production at Savannah, which will process the additional ammonia into end-products.

Southern Nitrogen and its wholly-owned subsidiaries — Florida Nitrogen Company and Millhaven Sales Corporation—last year reported net sales of $11.7 million, a 23 percent increase over the $9.7 million of 1959.

Net income in 1960 was $1.2 million, a 50 percent increase over the $800,000 reported in 1959.

Calbiochem Is Expanding; Organics Division Set Up

A $1 million dollar expansion program has just been slated by Calbiochem (California Corporation for Biochemical Research) of Los Angeles, manufacturer and supplier of a wide range of rare biochemicals used in medical research.

The program calls for the establishment of a new division of Calbiochem—the Calorganic Division. It will supply a complete line of organic chemicals primarily in small and medium quantities for research and development uses.

To carry out this expansion program, Calbiochem has acquired four acres of land adjoining present Calbiochem facilities. Ground breaking for the first of several new Calorganic buildings will take place in six weeks.

At present Calorganic is utilizing an old building which stands on the newly-acquired land. The new division will employ twenty to thirty people. Sales and distribution will be international.

Kefauver Drug Bill Drive

—Continued from page 3

of all new drugs in the future, as well as their safety and potency.

This latter provision of the bill is meeting with strong objections from the doctors. At last week's AMA convention the house of delegates adopted a resolution putting the association on record in opposition to this provision in the bill on the ground that it might do more harm than good.

"The marketing of a relatively useless drug is infinitely less serious than would be the arbitrary exclusion from the market of a drug that might have been life-saving for many persons," the physicians declared.

Efficacy of drugs can be determined only by the physician in relationship to the individual patient, the resolution pointed out.

Patients respond differently to drugs, and a drug that is helpful in treating one patient might be of little help with another individual with the same disease.

Ammonia, Methanol

—Continued from page 3

King told OPD last week, but it's hoped that the units will start up shortly after completion of the main complex for making acetylene and vinyl chloride, in September, 1962.

At present, Tenneco will not captively consume either ammonia or methanol, meaning that the firm's entire capacity will be for sale on the open market.

While the company's plans aren't known on capacities, outside observers point out that enough synthesis gas would be generated from the acetylene operation to manufacture 25-30 million gallons of methanol.

By the same token, enough hydrogen is available from such an operation to produce in excess of 400 tons per day of anhydrous ammonia.

Isocyanates Facility Set

—Continued from page 3

1930's, duPont introduced them on a limited basis in 1944 and completed its first commercial facility in 1956.

Until start-up of the Londenderry facility, isocyanates will continue to be exported to European customers from the company's plant in the United States.

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Jobs & People

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. — **Carlos A. Kolungia** has been appointed manager of operations in Argentina and president of Dow's subsidiary, Dow Quimica Argentina SA.

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.—**Francis L. Shackelford, jr.,** has been named manager of the Chicago district sales office of the dyes and chemicals division.

Enjay Chemical Company, New York, a division of Humble Oil & Refining Company—**John B. Mackenzie, jr.,** has been named marketing coordinator for plastics, succeeding **Carl Virgin,** who takes over responsibility for coordinating the introduction of new plastics.

Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio—**Arne C. Lindholm** has been appointed manager of industrial sales in the Pacific region.

Hooker Chemical Corporation, New York.—**H. William Elder** has been named supervisor of process engineering for the phosphorus division.

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.—**H. M. Gorton, jr.,** has been named manager of the dyestuff division's sales department. His former post, manager of the division's eastern sales district, goes to **K. C. Ruppenthal.**

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.—**R. Carl Evans** has been named associate director of the purchasing and traffic department.

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York—**Dr. Michael Rock** has joined the organics division as a senior research chemist.

Pennsalt Chemicals Corporation, Philadelphia—**Richard C. Willson, jr.,** has been named to the newly-created position of technical service manager for "Isotron" products. **Allen B. Reed, jr.,** has been made supervisor of the "Isotron" laboratory.

Phillips Chemical Company, Bartlesville, Okla.—**H. M. McKee, jr.,** has been named a sales trainee in the western division.

Shell Development Company, Emeryville, Calif.—**S. L. Scordelis** has been appointed manager of services at the plastics technical center of Shell Chemical Company in Woodbury, N.J.

United States Borax & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles—**William C. Teach** has joined the company as a senior scientist in the field of organic polymers.

Rumania Aiming at Boost In Chemical Fertilizer Use

As part of its Third Economic Plan which is targeting for an increase of 70 to 80 percent in agricultural production by 1965 over 1959 levels, Rumania is aiming at a nine-fold boost in the use of chemical fertilizers.

According to the Foreign Agricultural Service, the Soviet satellite hopes to up its use of fertilizers from 4.7 pounds of plant nutrients per acre to forty-five pounds in 1965.

Bulgaria, with a similar type of agriculture, uses an average of forty-eight pounds per acre, FAS notes.

Biggest roadblock in the way of fulfilling its fertilizer ambitions is current inadequacy of Rumanian manufacturing capacity.

Antiknock Compounds Cut

Prices of antiknock compounds have been cut by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. and Ethyl Corporation. DuPont announced a reduction of slightly more than one-half cent in its "Tetramix" compound, and Ethyl, which had already posted a 5 percent reduction on June 20, cut its compounds an additional one-cent a pound of lead alkyl content.

Sabin Polio Vaccine

—Continued from page 7

drug council, says its findings are based on scientific evaluation of tests conducted over the last ten years.

He notes, though, that it is difficult to obtain "clear-cut evidence" and that there will always be somebody who will argue over the relative value of the vaccines.

Oral polio vaccines are now undergoing routine tests for safety and potency, and are not expected to be ready for general use before October.

Surgeon General Luther L. Terry made it clear last week that the Sabin vaccine would not be licensed for manufacture until tests are completed.

Though the AMA report bears no relation to licensing of the vaccine, the association's endorsement is expected to be highly influential with city and state health departments which will soon be deciding how the vaccine is to be administered.

Synthetic Fiber Makers

—Continued from page 5

Rhone-Poulenc is an indication that in the evolving context of the Common Market, French firms are going to create larger companies.

Industry statistics show that there are about 1,700 French chemical companies, with the ten largest accounting for only 25 percent of the total $3.4 billion sales estimated for last year.

One result of this diffuseness is that French companies are unable to spend as much on research and development as their major German, Italian and British competitors, most of whom have sales twice or more the largest French chemical company.

This has made the French firms overly dependent on licensing arrangements with US firms, in the opinion of some executives.

Last year, Pechiney and Saint-Gobain combined their non-petrochemical chemical activities into a new firm, Produits Chimiques Pechiney-Saint-Gobain, for the same Common Market reason. Pechiney is now concentrating on aluminum and petrochemicals and Saint-Gobain on glass and petrochemicals.

Borden Appoints Engineer For Geismar Methanol Plant

Borden Chemical Company has named Vulcan-Cincinnati, Inc., as engineer for its methanol synthesis facility now being built at Geismar, La.

The plant is part of a $50 million complex, including plants to be operated by Monochem, Inc., a joint Borden-United States Rubber Company operation.

Borden's independent share of the Geismar venture consists of a 25-million-gallon-a-year methanol plant and a 50-million-pound-a-year vinyl acetate unit (OPD, 6/19/61). Total cost: $15 million.

Vulcan's design for the methanol plant is based on the Inventa-Vulcan process, previously used in the Cubatao, Brazil, plant of Alba, SA, a Borden subsidiary.

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Coating Materials

Plant shut-downs for annual vacations and inventory taking at the end of the fiscal year is reported to have taken the edge off coatings raw material markets. Many calendering and extruder plants have already been shuttered for a few weeks and the affect on the phthalate esters is reported to be noticeable. Demand for the esters is said to be off in the past few weeks. To date, sales of the esters are reported to have hit near-record highs during May and the early part of June. Trade sources, on the basis of advance orders, see business picking up sharply in the last half of 1960.

Casein markets continued unchanged, although prices were firmly established. Argentine casein at 19 cents shows every indication of heading toward a period of short supply.

Polish casein also at 19 cents, was offered in limited quantities. Late August shipment being the basis for present offers.

French casein was reported available at 18 cents but was subject to a weekly export license before shipment. Traders indicated lack of confidence in this method.

Shellac sales to trade outlets were improved but industrial demand was reported to be routine. Supplies and prices were basically unchanged from previous weeks.

Pigments failed to budge from its routine levels. Antimony oxide prices remain split with business being done at 26½ cents and 30 cents a pound for carlot quantities.

Other pigments were unchanged in most respects. Zinc oxide production in April dropped 10 percent, and carbon output during the same month was also sharply reduced.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1960
104.71	104.69	104.55	103.14

For Current Prices See Page 8

Synthetic Resins

The following preliminary figures show sales in pounds for April, 1961, with the previous month supplied for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:

Sales	March	April
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:		
Molding resins	15,196,850	15,563,074
Laminating resins	3,502,709	3,331,173
Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin	1,171,263	1,263,085
Urea and melamine resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight modified	1,937,294	1,973,032
Styrene resins:		
Protective coating resins, straight modified	5,367,546	4,062,071
Vinyl resins:		
Total all types	95,076,350	93,573,600
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	7,543,172	9,333,946
Modified with tar acids, rosin and or other material except styrene	3,507,542	3,509,257
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:		
Unmodified	338,253	477,723
Modified with tar acids, rosin and or other material except styrene	354,421	306,309
Rosin modification for protective coatings:		
Rosin, rosin steers, unmodified (ester gums, esterfied with glycerol)	750,777	569,591
Esterfied with other alcohols, pentatery-tritol, glycols, etc.	387,894	485,260
Modificatons with phenolic and other tar acid resins	1,584,263	1,428,322
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	1,247,886	1,476,820
All other modifications	4,231,667	4,363,534
Coumarene-indene and petroleum polymer resins	17,530,595	16,896,685
Miscellaneous plastics and resin materials	21,050,154	19,936,862

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—Antimony oxide imports in 1960 at 14,500 tons, represented an increase of 9 percent over the 13,300 tons received in 1959, reports the Bureau of Mines.

All classes of imports except needle or lixuated antimony contributed to the increase. Most of the ores and concentrates were supplied by Mexico, Boliva, Union of South Africa, Yugoslavia, and the United Kingdom. Also on the list were France and Belgium-Luxembourg.

About 25 percent of the metal imports represented government acquisitions from the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia on barter contracts executed by the Commodity Credit Corporation. A smaller percentage of the ore and concentrate imports were obtained through barter contracts, reports the Bureau of Mines.

Industrial consumption of primary antimony in the U.S., for use as oxide 6,033 tons, as compared to 5,948 short tons in the previous year. Highest use was reported at 7,015 short tons.

Industrial consumption of primary antimony by end use in 1960 was reported as follows: ammunition primers, 11 tons; fireworks, 33 tons; flameproofing chemicals and compounds, 1,177 tons; ceramics and glass, 1,640 tons; matches, 17 tons; pigments 1,282 tons; plastics, 1,013 tons; rubber products 238 tons and other uses, 1,364 tons.

Since 1958, the biggest gains in antimony use were in plastics. Use in plastics has grown from a reported 665 tons to 1,015 tons last year. All other uses were about the same or slightly lower in use than in 1959, Mines notes.

Carbon Black—Output of carbon black in May was 8.8 percent below May 1960, according to the Bureau of Mines. Shipments of carbon black increased 6.1 percent from May a year ago while stocks decreased 1 million pounds in May.

Production in May brought the total output for the first five months of 1961 to 813,390 million pounds or almost 100 million pounds below the level reported for the same period last year, Mines reports.

Shipments of carbon black at 172 million pounds in May brought the overall total for the year to 785 million pounds, as against 867 million pounds for the same months in 1960.

Stocks at the end of May were also higher than in the same period of 1960. Mines reports that the 293 million pounds held at the end of May were some 60 million pounds over the level of carbon black stocks on hand at the end of May 1960.

Exports at the end of April continued to decline as Mines's reports indicated a total of 180 million pounds for the first four months of the year. Last year at the same date, exports had topped 197 million pounds.

Iron Oxide—Marginal improvement is reported from trade sources. Despite the recent boosts in shipments, general tone of the market is said to be routine.

Zinc Oxide—Production of zinc oxide (leaded and lead-free) in April dropped 10 percent below the level reported for the same month last year. April's total was 13,200 short tons.

Shipmnts of zinc oxide (lead-free) totaled 12,172 short tons, to establish a high for 1961. The four month total hit 44,504 short tons while stocks were reduced 1,000 tons to 21,503 short tons.

The breakdown of lead-free zinc oxide shipments included: 8,322 short tons for American process and 2,137 for French process. Processes based on the use of dust reside and scrap accounted for 1,713 short tons.

Lacquer Materials

Nitrocellulose—Furniture coating operations continue along at an even pace. Prices are reported to be firmly established at their recently advanced levels.

Plasticizers—Output of selected plasticizers in April declined from the previous month's level, reports the Tariff Commission.

Dibutyl phthalate production dropped from the 1,713,171 pounds reported for March to 1,242,135 pounds in April.

The dioctyl phthalates (di-n-octyl, di-iso-octyl, di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalates and mixtures), were also lower. Production of the dioctyl phthalates in April at 13,459,756 pounds were reported to be some 100,000 pounds lower than the output for the previous month.

The only plasticizer that showed some increase in production for April was tricresyl phosphate. April's output edged the previous month's level by about 83,000 pounds to total 14,124,783 pounds at the end of April, the Tariff Commission reports.

Miscellaneous

Casein—Prices were reported to be unchanged. Shortage of supplies seemed

—Continued on page 57

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PITTSBURGH AREA, PA.—R. L. Weaton, c/o St. Joseph Lead Co., Monaca, Pa.
PORTLAND, ORE.—Cordano Chemical Co., 203 S. E. Alder St.
ST. LOUIS, MO.—J. E. Niehaus & Co., Inc., 1375 S. Kingshighway.
ST. PAUL, MINN. — George C. Brandt, Inc., 739 Pillsbury Ave.
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co, 222 Seguin St.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. — Harwick Standard Chemical Co. of Cal. Inc. c/o Bay Cities Warehouse, 4001 Hollis St., Emeryville, Cal.
SEATTLE, WASH.—Great Western Chemical Co., 6900 Fox Ave.
TRENTON, N.J.—R. E. Carroll, Inc. P. O. Box 139
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Essential Oils, Aromatics

A spectacular advance in the price of lemongrass oil created interest among the essential oil dealers. Due to an unusually tight situation at source, the spot price for this oil advanced $2.40 per pound. Bourbon geranium continued on its downward path, being reduced $2 per pound. Algerian geranium, on the other hand, continued firm with a per pound advance of $2. Dillweed dropped 75 cents per pound. No changes were reported by the aromatic chemical dealers and only minor alterations showed up in the seeds and spices.

The following information is excerpted from a speech by Dr. Robert G. Carney, head of the department of dermatology and syphilology, University of Iowa. The speech was delivered to the annual meeting of the American Medical Association held last week in New York. The substance of the talk is that prevention is the best approach to problems of the aging skin although better cosmetics are being made to treat them.

"Sunscreens, cosmetics which filter out some of the more harmful wavelengths of light, may aid in preventing acute and chronic overexposure to the sun's rays, he said.

"Diminution in the use of soaps and detergents in the older person, particularly in cold, dry weather, may also help to diminish or slow the aging process.

Aging of the skin is attended by thinning, atrophy and increasing dryness. In this way, he said, wrinkles develop and the skin may droop.

Cosmetic preparations may improve some of the effects of the aging process and prevent or slow others, Dr. Carney said.

Water-in-oil emulsions (cold creams) or oil-in-water emulsions (vanishing creams) may relieve dryness and scaliness in older skins. However, oils which mix with water are of "little help" since simple greasing of the skin does not soften it, while wetting does.

Wrinkle creams, he said, also appear to be "quite useless."

Animal and fish extracts, amniotic fluid, turtle oil and royal jelly fall into the realm of "malarkey," Dr. Carney said.

However, he said, the availability of new, highly purified products affords the cosmetic industry the first real opportunity to apply scientific methods of formulation to their product development.

"Cosmetic preparations are going to be better made and better standardized," he predicted. Among the materials which lend themselves to cosmetic formulations are the chemical constituents of lanolin and a multiplicity of surface-active agents which can make cosmetic products more esthetic and effective.

Another talk delivered to the AMA was built around the idea that changes in the skin usually interpreted as aging, are apparently due largely to the cumulative effect of sunlight. Dr. John M. Knox, associate professor, department of dermatology, Baylor University School of Medicine, drew this conclusion from a microscopic comparison of skin from exposed and unexposed areas of the body.

Probably his most significant finding was that none of the skin from the unexposed area of the body showed any degenerative changes, he said. Many sun faddists are not aware that the sun's ultraviolet rays cause changes in the skin, he said. Sun-damaged skin is characterized by a dry, coarse, leathery appearance, laxity with wrinkling and changes in color, he explained.

He said that the onset of skin degeneration is independent of age, being determined simply by the cumulative amount of injury from ultraviolet light. "This is dependent upon the degree of exposure and the extent of protection, natural and artificial, afforded the patient's skin."

Price Trends

Advanced

Geranium, Algerian, $2 per lb.
Lemongrass, $2.40 per lb.

Reduced

Dillweed, 75c. per lb.
Geranium, Bourbon, $2 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1960
143.50	143.37	143.73	146.25

For Current Prices See Page 8

Essential Oils

Bois de Rose—An essential oil authority recently returned from South America has the following to say about bois de rose oil production.

• Many Brazilian laborers are leaving the bois de rose industry to go to work in the jute industry. There is a growing demand for jute within Brazil itself.

• Therefore, the bois de rose producers are faced with a labor shortage and find it difficult to compete with the Peruvian material which has been traditionally lower in price.

• But, even in Peru, there is less interest in production because of the relatively low price of the oil today.

Three years ago, Peruvian material was selling for $2.30 per pound on spot and just last year it had dropped to $1.65 per pound. It is currently being quoted at $1.65 per pound.

The same type of price situation is true with the Brazillian material. According to the OPD 1961 Hi-Lo Chemical Price Issue, Brazilian material was selling for as much as $4.80 per pound in 1955. Today it is down to $2.05 per pound. Probably the largest single factor influencing this market is the popularity of synthetic materials which go a long way toward replacing this natural product subject to the whims of the natives and the caprices of the weather. (For instance, in many cases the bois de rose logs grow in the interior and depend on flooding rivers for their transportation to the oil producing factories.)

Linalyl acetate and linalool, the chief constitutents of bois de rose, may be made synthetically. And while many formulators prefer the natural oil, they are willing to use less of the natural product and more of the synthetic.

Dillweed — Domestic material has dropped in price from $5.25 per pound to $4.50 per pound.

Geranium—Bourbon material continues to weaken. From its previously-quoted price, $17 per pound, it has dropped to $15 per pound.

Algerian material, on the other hand, is getting still firmer. From its previously quoted price, $19 per pound, it has advanced to $21 per pound.

Lemongrass—Prices at source are much firmer than had been expected, according to reports from essential oil companies.

Heavy rains are said to have interfered with production.

The affect this has had on spot prices is startling. From the previous quotation $2.60 per pound, prices have shot up to $5 per pound.

Many dealers report they are "caught short" on supplies.

Mangifera Indica—According to K. K. Baslas, the essential oil from the flowers of Mangifera Indica contain octene, pinene phellandrene, limonene, dipentene, citronellal, geraniol, nerol and neryl acetate. His report was published recently by the British trade press.

Marjoram—According to the Information Bulletin of the Chamber of Commerce of the Rumanian People's Republic, the marjoram seeds grown in Rumania contain from 1 to 2 percent of aromatic oil. Its principal exports go to West Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Italy and the United States.

Petitgrain—Paraguay is entering its wintertime, so production of petitgrain oil is expected to decrease. The price continues at its previous level, $2.30 per pound.

Seeds and Spices

Allspice—Jamaican material has advanced in price from 69 cents per pound to 70 cents per pound. Other types remain at their previous listings.

Anise Seed — Mexican material has dropped in price. From its previous low,

—Continued on page 48

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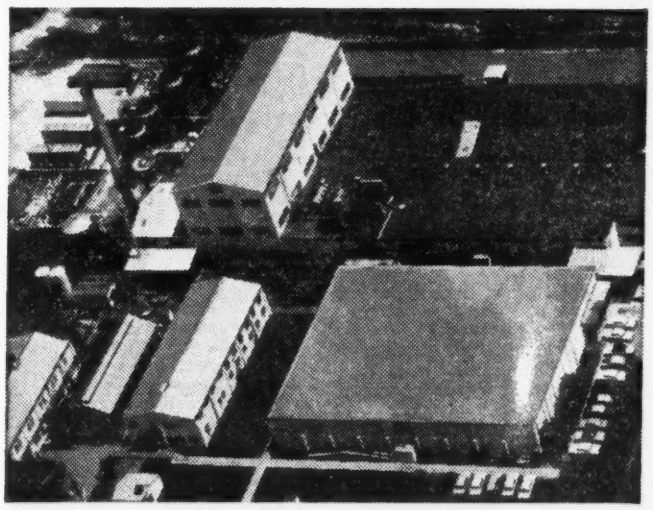
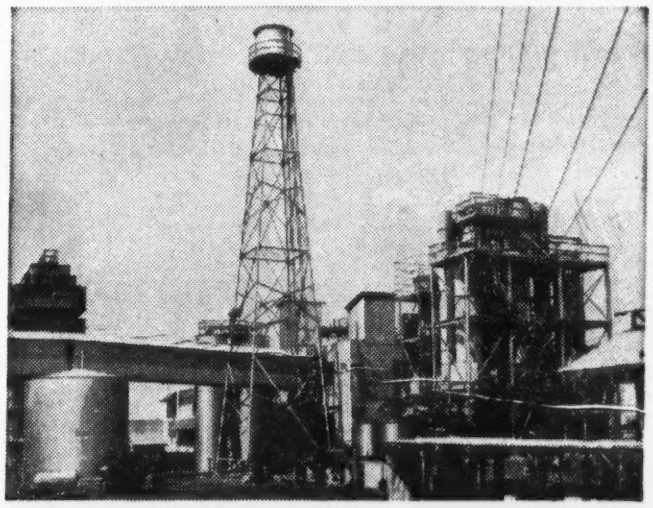


Florida SUN-FILLED citrus oils are produced at 3 Minute Maid plants — Plymouth (shown above), Auburndale and Leesburg, Florida.



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Essential Oils

—Continued from page 46

27½ cents per pound, it has dropped to 26 cents per pound.

Cardamoms — Alleppey green material has dropped in price from its previous low, $1.95 per pound, to $1.90 per pound. Alleppey decorticated material has dropped from its previous low, $2.60 per pound, to $2.55 per pound.

Cloves — General firmness prevails. Zanzibar has advanced from 37½ cents per pound to 38 cents per pound; Zanzibar No. 1 material has advanced from 41 cents per pound to 42 cents per pound, and Madagascar material has advanced from 35 cents per pound to 38 cents per pound.

Fenugreek—Moroccan material remains at its previously-quoted 11 cents per pound.

Pepper — Both Malabar and Lampong black remain at their previously-quoted prices, 47½ cents per pound. Muntok white has declined from 56½ cents per pound to an even 56 cents per pound.

Poppyseed—Danish material has declined in price. From its previously-quoted price, 13 cents per pound, it has dropped to 12 cents per pound.

Essential Oil Briefs

BATH OIL IMPROVEMENT: Alpha-Keri is a new type of bath oil that is more readily absorbed by the skin, according to Dr. Arthur P. R. James, attending dermatologist to several hospitals in the Toledo, Ohio, area. The oil brought improvement in 86 percent of 1,491 patients with various skin disorders associated with dryness and itching, according to Dr. James.

ODOR-MASKING AGENTS: The Noville Essential Oil Company, North Bergen, N. J., has developed three types of masking agents for urethane foam. Two of them give the scent of freshly laundered linen to such products as foam pillows. The third neutralizes the amine mal-odors.

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AGAR—50 bls, T M Duche & Sons, Pusan
165 cs, T M Duche & Sons, Leixoes
40 dms, Meer Corp, Genoa
ALGINATES—42 dms, Hamburg
ALUMINUM OXIDE—2 cks, Havre
ALUMINUM POWDER—2 dms, Hamburg
AMMONIATED MERCURY — 6 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Southampton
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—500 cs, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM PERSULFATE—200 dms, Mohegan International Inc, Rotterdam
AMYRIS OIL—7 dms, Olfactors Inc, Port Au Prince
ANILINE DYES—55 dms, H Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
13 dms, Orlex Dyes & Chemical Corp, Genoa
13 cms, General Aniline & Film Corp, Hamburg
9 dms, Chemore Corp, Genoa
269 dms, Rotterdam
ANIMAL CHARCOAL—100 bgs, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
ANISE SEED—50 bgs, E A Johnson, Vera Cruz
ANNATTO SEED—63 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
134 bgs, Barker Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
65 bgs, Callao
ANTIMONY REGULUS—1,476 cs, Rijeka
ARSENIC TRIOXIDE—188 dms, American Firstone Corp, Marseille
BEESWAX—25 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
84 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Porto Alegre
84 bgs, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co, Porto Alegre
32 bgs, Ciudad Trujillo
21 bls, Progreso
52 bgs, Santos
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—10 dms, International Flavors & Fragrances Inc, Callao
10 dms, Hollander Trading Corp, Callao
BOLDO LEAVES—109 bls, Meer Corp, Valparaiso
BONE—660 bgs, Santos
BONE BLACK—327 bgs, Martin Baer & Co, Casablanca
BORNYL ACETATE—2 dms, Seville
N-TERT-BUTYLACRYLAMIDE—45 dms, Toms River Chemical Corp, Bremen
CALCIUM CARBONATE—400 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
1,000 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, London
CALCIUM NITRATE—500 bgs, McKesson & Robbins, Kristiansand
CAMPHOR OIL—20 cms, George Uhe Co, Keelung
18 dms, Keelung
CAMPHOR POWDER—100 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kobe
CANANGA OIL—3 dms, London
CANDELILLA WAX—188 bgs, Frank B Ross, Tampico
313 bgs, Tampico
CARAWAY OIL—1 ck, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
CARAWAY SEED—150 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Hoger Corp, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBON HEXACHLOROETHANE—230 bgs, International Selling Corp, Marseille
CARNAUBA WAX—412 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Fortaleza
112 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Fortaleza
110 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
89 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Fortaleza
112 bgs, J W Hanson Co, Fortaleza
545 bgs, N American Cocoa Trading Co, Salvador
63 bgs, Frank B Ross, Salvador
56 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Salvador
22 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Rio de Janeiro
CASCARILLA BARK—44 bgs, Parker Trading Corp, Guayaquil
CASEIN—900 bgs, Borden Chemical Co, Buenos Aires
1,200 bgs, Buenos Aires
1,666 bgs, Rotterdam
CASHEW NUT SHELL LIQUID—100 tons Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co, Fortaleza
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,024 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Genoa
CINNAMON BARK—60 bgs, Rotterdam
CINNAMON BARK OIL—1 cs, George Uhe Co, Galle
CINNAMON LEAF OIL—4 dms, Volkart Bros, Galle
CITRONELLA OIL—14 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Galle
CLAY, CHINA—900 bgs, Anglo American Clays Corp, Avonmouth
COBALT—55 dms, Ugine Industries, Marseille
COCONUT OIL—288 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
CODLIVER OIL—312 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Leixoes
80 dms, Arista Oil Products Corp, Stavanger
COPAL GUM—163 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
250 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Matadi
CORN OIL—200 tons, Corn Products Co, Rotterdam
CREAM OF TARTAR—100 dms, Barcelona
CRESYLIC ACID—20 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Avonmouth
CUBE POWDER—210 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
CUBE ROOT—335 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
DAMMAR GUM—35 bgs, Singapore
DEGRAS—19 dms, H A Gogarty, Koke
22 dms, Malmstrom Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
DEXTRIN—640 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam
1,030 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Rotterdam
400 bgs, Bestick Adhesives, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Nicholson & Co, Rotterdam
75 bgs, Amsterdam
DIAMINOPHENOL HYDROCHLORIDE — 5 dms, Worthy Chemicals Inc, London
EUCALIPTOL—15 dms, Seville
EUPHORBIA—33 bls, Meer Corp, Tuticorin
60 bls, S B Penick & Co, Tuticorin
FISHLIVER OIL—6 dms, Mitsubishi Corp, Yokohama
GALL—1 dm, Wilson Lab, Callao
GARLIC OIL—8 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kobe
GELATIN—200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Antwerp
73 dms, B Young, London
340 bls, Marseille
GINGER—63 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, London
183 bgs, Freetown
GLYCERINE—269 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
GRAPHITE—100 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Rotterdam
1,500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bergen
GUAR GUM—200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
110 bgs, Meer Corp, Genoa
GYPSUM, CRUDE—20,710 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
10,280 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
8,667 tons, Allied Chemical Corp, Halifax
HAARLEM OIL—5 cs, Amsterdam
HEPTANOIC ACID—148 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
IODINE, CRUDE—385 kgs, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Tocopilla
IRON OXIDE—441 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Malaga
1,000 bgs, Malaga
LACTOSE—100 bgs, Mutchler Chemical Co, Rotterdam
35 dms, Mutchler Chemical Co, Rotterdam
2 dms, Gyma Lab, Hamburg
LAVANDIN OIL—25 cks, George Uhe Co, Marseille
10 cks, Charabot & Co, Marseille
5 dms, A Verley & Co, Marseille
9 cs, Coutin Associates, Marseille
LEMON OIL—4 dms, D W Hutchinson & Co, Vera Cruz
9 dms, International Flavors & Fragrances Inc, Vera Cruz
2 dms, Ungerer & Co, Tampico
LEMONGRASS OIL—40 dms, Leonhardt & Brush, Puerto Barrios
75 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Puerto Barrios
LIME OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
LOCUST BEAN GUM—336 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
100 bgs, National City Bank, Genoa
50 bgs, Nehls & O'Connell, Genoa
40 bgs, Orbis Products Corp, Genoa
250 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Rotterdam
825 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
MAGNESITE—400 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Rotterdam
MANGROVE EXTRACT—1,000 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Singapore
MATTE TEA—120 cs, Meer Corp, Paranagua
MENTHOL—200 cs, Mitsui & Co, Santos
50 cs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Santos
75 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Santos
75 cs, Schwabach & Co, Santos
25 cs, George Uhe Co, Marseille
25 dms, Marseille
50 cs, Seville
9 cs, Keelung
MERCURIC OXIDE—12 bbls, Hudson Shipping Co, Rijeka
MERCURY—100 flks, Leghorn Trading Co, Leghorn
MINERAL WAX—2,000 bgs, Hamburg
MUSTARD SEED—300 bgs, Copenhagen
MYROBALANS—3,065 bgs, Elkan River Plate Corp, Vizagapatam
1,510 bgs, Bowring & Co, Vizagapatam
MYRRH GUM—16 kgs, Max Van Pels, Aden
NAPHTHALENE—349 dms, Ore & Ferro Corp, Rotterdam
3,152 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
1,000 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Rotterdam
2,500 bgs, Rotterdam
593 bgs, Antwerp
NUTMEG—140 bgs, Singapore
OENANTHOL—57 dms, International Flavors & Fragrances Inc, Rotterdam
60 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, J Victori, Barcelona
87 dms, J H Schroder, Malaga
500 dms, Swiss Credit Bank, Seville
ORANGE OIL—6 dms, George Uhe Co, London
OREGANO—221 bgs, Sokol & Co, Tampico
OURICURY WAX—168 bgs, Frank B Ross, Salvador
189 bgs, Hollander Trading Corp, Rotterdam
PALM OIL—761 tons, Matadi
PAPAIN—50 cs, American Ferment Co, Colombo
PAPRIKA—150 bgs, Asmus Bros, Rijeka
PATCHOULI OIL—18 dms, London
PERCHLOROETHYLENE — 326 tons, International Selling Corp, Marseille
PETIT GRAIN OIL—23 dms, Asuncion
POPPYSEED—150 bgs, Pitt Petry, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
POTASH, CAUSTIC—108 dms, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg
POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE—200 bbls, Atlantic Raw Materials, Hamburg
POTASSIUM NITRATE—1,000 bgs, Trieste
PYRITES—371 cks, American Metal Climax,
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,023 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
5,056 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
ROSE BUDS—100 bgs, Superintendence Co, Casablanca
ROSEMARY OIL—10 dms, L A Champon & Co, Barcelona
SANDALWOOD OIL—10 cs, Ludwig Mueller, Calcutta
10 cs, National City Bank, Calcutta
5 cs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Cochin
5 cs, Swiss Credit Bank, Cochin
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Bangkok
SESAME OIL—50 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kobe
SESAME SEED—215 bgs, De Sola Bros, Matias de Galvez
SODA, CAUSTIC—108 dms, B T Chemco Inc, Gothenburg
SODIUM CYCLAMATE—20 dms, Foster T Smith, Yokohama
SODIUM GLUCONATE—500 bgs, Rotterdam
SODIUM SULFATE—400 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Antwerp
SPERMACETI—166 cs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Kobe
SPERM OIL—200 tons, Chase Manhattan Bank, Bergen
SULFANILAMIDE—20 kgs, Copenhagen
TAMARINDS—157 bbls, Dyson Shipping Co, Bridgetown
400 bbls, S B Penick & Co, Bridgetown
TAPIOCA FLOUR—560 bgs, Poons Co, Kohsichang
1,836 bgs, Geismar & Co, Kohsichang
1,712 bgs, Hamburg
TARTARIC ACID—1,700 bgs, Leonhardt & Brush, Barcelona
10 dms, Frank Samuel & Co, Marseille
TURMERIC—57 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Madras
171 bgs, East India Trading Co, Madras
VANILA BEANS—40 cs, Gillespie & Co, Marseille
YARA YARA CRYSTALS—2 cs, Fritzsche Bros, Yokohama
ZINC CHLORIDE — 53 dms, Riches Nelson, Antwerp

Los Angeles

CARAWAY SEED—50 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Rotterdam
CARBON, DECOLORIZING—90 bgs, E S Browning Co, Rotterdam
CASEIN—640 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
COPPERASS—500 bgs, J G Wiley, Kobe
COPRA—600 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Jagna
200 tons, Proctor & Gamble Co, Cagayande Oro
1,200 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Medina
3,360 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Manila
5,400 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
1,612 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
508 tons, Cargill Inc, Zamboanga
CUBE POWDER—750 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Callao
MOLASSES — 3,076 tons, Pacific Molasses Co, Topolobampo
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Penang
UREA—6,250 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
ZINC OXIDE—2,600 bgs, Westco Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
ZIRCON SAND—1,000 bgs, Sydney

Philadelphia

AMMONIUM CARBONATE—77 dms, Rotterdam
CALCIUM CARBONATE—1,200 bgs, Antwerp
CASEIN—2,000 bgs, National Casein Co, Buenos Aires
MAGNESITE—1,000 bgs, Sibenik
MELAMINE—400 bgs, Yokohama
NIGER SEED—200 bgs, R T French, Massawa
SULPHUR, CRUDE—10,452 tons Pan American Sulfur Co, Genoa

San Francisco

CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, McClintock Stern & Co, Amsterdam
CARBONTETRACHLORIDE—50 dms, F W Bellingall, Genoa
COPRA—730 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
2,000 bgs, Berger & Plate, Cebu
1,750 tons, Cargill Inc, Majuro
CORIANDER SEED—250 bgs, Buenos Aires
DEXTRIN—600 bgs, Arabol Manufacturing Co, Amsterdam
400 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Amsterdam
FISHMEAL—1,400 bgs, Van Camp Lab, Pago Pago
8,696 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Iquique
4,348 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Iquique
4,348 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Iquique
4,348 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Arica
430 tons, H J Baker & Bro, Callao
320 tons, Albumina Supply Co, Callao
350 tons, Wilbur Ellis Co, Callao
703 tons, Chimbote
425 tons, Supe
4,348 bgs, Callao
GELATIN—224 bgs, Davis Gelatine Inc, Sydney
GYPSUM, CRUDE—10,274 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Inc, San Marcos
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—150 dms, Ajinomoto Co, Yokohama
OREGANO—300 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Salina Cruz
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—411 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
SESAME SEED—300 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Corinto
600 bgs, R C Ireland, Corinto
SODIUM BICARBONATE—500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Manchester
SODIUM PERBORATE—220 bgs, Antwerp
TAPIOCA FLOUR—200 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Bangkok
760 bgs, Morningstar Paisley Inc, Kohsichang
3,604 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Kohsichang
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—400 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Hull

Business Is Getting Better and Better: P.A.'s

—*Continued from page 5*

ing upward; however, during June, the impact of lower price tags on various commodities, including certain steel items, appears to have thrown a body block into this advance.

Only 8 percent report higher prices, down from 17 percent in May, and 15 percent say prices are lower, up from 6 percent last month. The majority still report the overall price situation to be unchanged, indicating that a high degree of stability remains in many commodity classifications.

Purchased Materials Inventories

Purchased materials inventory figures this month reveal additional reductions in stock on hand. While 60 percent of those reporting show no change over last month, only 12 percent show higher levels, and a goodly 28 percent report lower levels. Certainly, very close inventory control is still the order of the day.

However, remarks from members indicate that the substantial improvement in new orders and production noted in April and May drained raw materials more quickly than anticipated.

This, when added to the wait-and-see attitude of some—brought on by the aforementioned price developments—has had the effect of lowering inventories without direct effort on the part of purchasing executives.

Employment

The improvement noted since April in employment figures continues this month. While the change is very slight over last month (a mere 1 percent), it is nonetheless heartening: 31 percent show higher employment, compared to 30 percent last month, while 11 percent report worse, the same as May. It would appear that this lag indicator is following the gradual improvement curve in other figures.

Buying Policy

Although the first half of 1961 definitely witnessed some slight lengthening of forward commitments, particularly in MRO supplies, buyers are counting on continued good deliveries and avoiding drastic changes in their buying habits.

Their current report indicates little change during June. A few members mention vendor pressure for longer lead times in some commodity areas, and others report keeping a close tab on price trends and the international situation.

Improving business activity may well force further extension as productive capacities become more fully challenged; but, for the time being, availability is favorable to cautious buying.

	Percent Reporting				
	Hand to	*30*	*60*	*90*	*6 Mos. to 1*
June	*Mouth*	*Days*	*Days*	*Days*	*Yr.*
Production Materials	9	35	39	12	5
MRO Supplies.....	25	46	25	3	1
Capital Expenditures	19	5	11	27	38
May					
Production Materials	8	38	37	12	5
MRO Supplies.....	27	44	22	6	1
Capital Expenditures	16	6	13	24	41

Specific Commodity Changes

Grabbing the spotlight in June were the price reductions in certain steel items, among them stainless strip, rebars, and oil country pipe. For the second consecutive month, a large number of members reported higher prices for copper related products.

Once again, no general shortages appear prevalent although, in a few instances, local or sectional scarcities received some mention.

On the *up* side are: brass and copper products, steel scrap, tin and molybdenum.

On the *down* side are: stainless steel strip, oil country pipe, rebars, kraft paper, fuel oil, burlap, rosin and wire rope.

In *short* supply: none.

Baldwin-Montrose Elects Officers Following Merger

At its first organizational meeting, Baldwin-Montrose Chemical Company last week elected Herbert J. Siegel as chairman of the board, and James J. Rochlis as president.

The new company results from the merger, approved by stockholders on June 27, of Baldwin Rubber Company and Montrose Chemical Company. These two concerns have become operating divisions of Baldwin-Montrose.

Other officers elected were Harry M. Pryale, vice-president of the rubber and plastics division; Dr. Pincus Rothberg, vice-president of the chemical division; John L. Reuss, treasurer, and John P. Allison, secretary.

Bids Wanted

Barium Sulfate Radiologique: Bids are invited until July 11 by the Institute of Social Insurance (IKA), Supply Department, 8 Aghiou Constantinou Street, Athens, Greece. Bidding instructions, specifications and other pertinent data are available for review on loan from the Trade Development Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

Chemical Equipment, for Yugoslavia including CO_2 removal unit, depropanizer, reactor, depropanizer receiver, trays, benzene column, benzene dryer, ethylbenzene column as indicated with item and requisition nos. and quantities on list. (Under Development Loan Fund procedures all procurement financed under the particular DLF loan is subject to the condition that information on the procurement be furnished in advance of the procurement to the Development Loan Fund, Washington 25, D. C. Bidding instructions, specifications and other pertinent data are available from sources indicated for review on loan from the Trade Development Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, US Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.) DLF Loan No. 135 US Source, Ref. No. DLF No. 5. Bids invited until July 21, 1961 by Invest-Import, Terazija 5, Belgrade. Detailed specifications obtainable from Foster Wheeler Corp., 666 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, N. Y. Mr. R. F. Lunger. Quotations should be submitted as follows: 3 copies to Foster Wheeler; 2 copies to Organsko Kemijska Industrija, Boskoviceva 33, Zagreb, Yugoslavia, Attention Mr. B. Klaic; and 2 copies to Invest-Import, Suite 4819, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, N. Y.

Insecticide, DDT, packed in 5-gal. can. Various deliveries to various destinations. An additional q'ty. of 87,390 gal. is being reserved for Labor Surplus Areas under a partial set-aside. Bid IFB-N140-759-61B July 11. US Navy Purchasing Office 3rd Avenue and 29th Street, Brooklyn 32, N. Y.

Insecticide, Lindane, Packed in 2-oz. can. Deliveries to various destinations. An additional q'ty. of 144,966 cans is being reserved for Labor Surplus Areas under a partial set-aside. Bid IFB-N140-758-61B July 12., US Navy Purchasing Office, 3rd Avenue and 29th Street, Brooklyn 32, N. Y.

BRILL FOR VALUES

CENTRIFUGES

2—Sharples C-20 and C-27 Super-D-Hydrator, 316 S.S.
1—Bird 18"x28", Solid Bowl, Continuous, 304 S.S.
2—Bird 24" x 38" Solid Bowl Continuous 304 SS.
1—Bird 40" x 60" solid bowl continuous, 316 SS, UNUSED.
3—Sharples PY14, PN14 Super-D-Canters 316 S.S.
2—Sharples #16, 304 S.S., 3 HP motor.

REACTORS — EVAPS — CONDS — TANKS

1—Pfaudler 125 gal. 304 SS jacketed agitated Reactor, 150# int., 125# jacket.
3—Pfaudler 200 gal. glass lined jacketed Kettles.
2—Pfaudler 850 and 650 gal. Steel jacketed agitated Reactors.
1—650 gal. 304 S.S. Reactor with 100 sq. ft. Bayonet Heater.
1—O. G. Kelly 3000 sq. ft. 309 S.S. forced feed Evaporator UNUSED.
1—550 sq. ft. Buflovak monel single effect Evaporator.
10—400 to 1200 gal. vertical 304 S.S. Tanks, open and closed.
1—2,000 gal. horizontal 304 S.S. tank 5' x 12'.
1—2,500 gal. vertical 304 SS Tank, 8' x 7'.
5—2700, 2200 gal. 304 S.S. Vertical Agitated Tanks with Coils.
1—4200 gal. 316 SS verticals Tank, 8' x 12'.
1—5500 gal. 316 SS clad pressure Tanks, 250 psi.
6—7500, 6000 and 2000 gal. Rubber Lined Tanks.
1—10,000 gal. rubber lined Tank, 10' x 17'6".
1—12,000 gal. horiz. steel Pressure Tank, 7'6"x36', 200 psi.
4—Stainless Heat Exchangers; 536, 370, 315, 250 sq. ft.
1—24" dia. x 35', 304 S.S. Bubble Cap Column.

FILTERS

1—#5 Sweetland Filter 304 S.S. 120 sq. ft.
1—Oliver 6' dia. Horizontal Filter, 316 S.S.
1—Oliver 4' dia. monel, horizontal Filter.
1—Oliver 5' x 6' Steel Rotary Vacuum Precoat Filter.
1—U.S. 200 sq. ft. 304 S.S. Auto-Jet Filter.
1—Hercules 400 sq. ft. 304 SS pressure Filter.
1—Oliver 5'3"x8' Steel Rotary Vacuum, vaportite housing.
1—Feinc 3' x 1' 316 SS Rotary vacuum Filter.
2—#10 Sweetland Filters, 27 leaves, 4" centers, 250 sq. ft.

DRYERS

1—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryer with 17—60" x 80" shelves.
2—Buflovak 42"x120", atmospheric double drum Dryers, complete.
1—Buflovak 32" x 90" Atmos. Twin Drum Dryer.
2—Devine 4'x9' single drum, atmospheric Dryers.
1—Buflovak 3'x10' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
1—Stokes 4' x 20', 304 SS, Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
6—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube 5'x25', 6'x30', 6'x50' Dryers.
2—Louisville 8'x50' Stainless Steel lined Rotary Dryers.
9—Rotary Dryers 34"x30', 4'x40', 6'x50', 6'x60', 7'x80', 8'x87'.
1—Louisville 4-1/2' x 25' Inconel Rotary Dryer.
2—Link Belt, 7'5"x25', 6'4"x24", S.S. Louvre Dryers.
1—Stokes Model 38-A Tray Dryer with 16—36" x 36" SS shelves.
2—Atmos. Tray Dryers, 16 shelves, 40"x24".
2—Wyssmont Dryers, 304 SS, 6'2" and 9'6" dia.

MIXERS

1—Abbe 110 gal. 304 SS Jacketed Agitated Vacuum Dispersal Mixer.
2—Day Imperial 150 gal. jktd. double arm.
2—Baker Perkins 150 and 100 gal. jacketed double arm sigma blades.
1—Baker Perkins 50 gal. jacketed, double arm.
5—Day "Cincinnatus" double arm, 250 and 100 gal.
2—Steel jacketed Powder Mixers, 225 and 350 cu. ft.
1—Day 1500# Powder Mixer 304 S.S.
1—Patterson 6' dia. Conical Blender 15 HP.
1—3' dia. Simpson Intensive Mixer.
1—2' dia. Simpson Intensive Mixer, 304 SS.
1—45" dia. Lancaster Mixer, 7-1/2 HP motor.
1—Patterson Kelly 150 cu. ft. Twin Shell Blender.
1—Patterson 80 cu. ft. conical Blender, 304 SS.

MISCELLANEOUS

3—Kinney Vacuum Pumps, 1000 cfm, 10 micron, 15 HP.
3—Mikro Pulverizers, 1 SH, 1S1 and Bantam.
2—Hardinge 5' x 22" steel lined conical Ball Mills.
3—Mikro Pulverizers, 1SH, 1S1 and Bantam.
3—Abbe 2½' x 3' porcelain lined Pebble Mill XP motor.
1—Raymond 10" vert Mill, 10 HP.
1—#18 Cumberland Rotary Cutter.
3—Swenson Walker Continuous Crystallizers, 24" x 30' sections.
1—#24 Rotex Sifter, 20" x 64", Quadruple deck.

Partial List of Values — Send for Complete Circular

TEXAS OFFICE: 4101 San Jacinto Street, Houston 4, Texas — Tel.: JAckson 6-1351

BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
35-61 JABEZ ST., NEWARK 5, N.J. Tel.: MArket 3-7420

FOR SALE On Location — In State of Virginia

14 SHREDDERS* (Mixers) Baker Perkins, size 17 VL/BB brine Jacketed, double sigma blade, double screw tilt, sleeve bearing type, working capacity 200 gals., total capacity 320 gals., front blade speed 27.5 rpm, back blade speed 18 rpm. 20 H.P. motor 220/440 V.

CAN BE SEEN IN OPERATION

Evaporators—Swenson 250 ton capacity, rubber lined Karbate and Lead Construction.
Tanks—Rubber lined, NEW—Various Sizes. All welded, 8' x 30'—12,500 gal. fuel storage.
Presses—Shriver, 30"—24"—18" sizes.
Crusher—American Pulverizer Co., #AC—2 Ring type, Drop bottom cage, 75 H.P. Motor 1,200 rpm.
Screen—Robbins Vibrex Type—DD 60 x 168. Style M. 10 H.P. Motor.

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NEW STAINLESS EVAPORATOR

Long tube 751-1" OD 12 ga. tubes 15' long. Evaporation rate 17,000# water per hour at 235° F. Entire unit constructed of type 309 and 304 stainless steel.

Immediately Available From Stock

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FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

5—1 gal. Type 347 S.S. Autoclaves.
1—Oliver 1-1 Type 316 Vacuum Filter.
2—Ball & Jewel ±½ Cutters 10 HP.
3—J. H. Day Pony Mixers 15 gal., 3 gal., 2½ gal.
1—400 lb. Ribbon Blender.
1—Sparkler 18-D-4 Filter.
1—Moorehouse B1400 Mill 25 HP.
3—P. K. Twin Shell Lab. Blenders S/S.

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EQUIPONOMICS

BIRD Continuous Centrifuge 18" x 28" 316 S.S. (1952) 15 H.P. Washing

COLUMN S.S. 4' D x 65' high, 55 plates.
TANKS S.S. 304, 2500 gal. 7' x 8' new.
KNEADER MASTER—Paterson 2½ gal.
COLLOID MILL—Premier UB5 S.S. 5 H.P.
CENTRIFUGE—ATM Susp. 48" 316 S.S., 50 HP.
ROLLER MILLS—Ross 14" x 32" Hi Speed Ross 4½" x 10".
CENTRIFUGE—Tolhurst 20", 40" Rubber Lined.
PEBBLE MILL—Abbe—50 gal.
TABLET PRESSES—DS3, DDS2, Stokes.

PROCESS PLANTS SERVICE, INC.
287 Central Ave., Clark, N.J. Tel. FUlton 1-1103-4

2—OLIVER PRESS PRECOAT FILTERS 5'3"—Type 316 S.S.

2—RIBBON BLENDERS, 2500 gal., 1200 gal.

2—AUTOCLAVES S.S., 50 gal., 2000 lb., 3½ gal., 2000 lb.

1—DRUM DRYER, Proctor & Schwartz.

3—COLLOID MILLS, 5 HP EX PR., 40 HP.

Machinecraft Corporation
800 Wilson Avenue, Newark 5, New Jersey
Mitchell 2-7634

LIQUIDATIONS

OHIO

2—Kilby NICKEL Dbl. Effect Evaporators, 2000 sq. ft. ea. effect.
1—Kilby NICKEL Single Effect Force Feed Evaporator, 1200 sq. ft. Above with condensers, piping and pumps.
2—12,000 gal. NICKEL Clad Tanks, 12' x 14'.
5—8,500 gal. NICKEL Clad Tanks, some agitated.
1—1,000 gal. NICKEL Clad Tanks, 5' x 8'.
2—Oliver 5'3" x 4' NICKEL Clad Rotary Vacuum Salt Type Filters.
2—Pfaudler 300 and 200 gal. Glass Lined Jacketed Agitated Reactors.
1—Sperry 30" C.I. Filter Press, 27 chambers.
1—Buflovak 32" x 90" Double Drum Dryer.
4—Feinc 8' x 12' Rotary Vacuum Steel Filters, string discharge.
1—Peabody Gas Scrubber stainless steel 11,000 CFM at 145°F with fans and XP motor.
1—Peabody Gas Scrubber stainless steel 6,000 CFM at 125°F with fan and XP motor.
2—6'6" dia. x 60' Rotary Dryers.
1—5½' x 4½' x 50' Rotary Dryers.
1—5½' x 4½' x 60' Rotary Dryer.
3—Dorr 80' dia. Thickeners with agitator and drive.
4—Dorr 40' dia. Thickeners with agitator and drive.
3—Vogt 387 sq. ft. Rotary Pressure Filters.
2—Chicago Pneumatic 26" x 14" Vacuum Pumps with 150 HP motors.
3—Fuller Kinyon Pumps H5 and H6.
1—Link-Belt 24" x 90' Troughing Belt Conveyor.
5—NICKEL Centrifugal Pumps, 2", 3".

1—Raymond #73612 Super High Side 6-Roll Mill, with whizzer cyclone, piping and motors.
1—Raymond #6669 Super High Side 6-Roll Mill, with whizzer, cyclone, piping and motors.
1—Raymond 12' dia. Double Whizzer Air Separator.
2—Sturtevant 14' dia. Air Separators.

Partial Listing — Send for Complete Details

BRILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY
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"OUTSTANDING VALUES"

1—Day 80 gallon #1 late style Pony Mixer. 7½ HP motor.

2—Sperry 36"x36" CI Filter Presses 19 frms 2" thick. 18 plts. 4 eye closed delivery.

1—Bird 40"x60" SS cont. Centrifuge. 50 HP. Used 400 hrs.

5—Sweetland #12 Filters. 72 botm drain lvs., 2" centers. Special deep bottoms, auto sl.

1—Baker Perkins 50 gal. SS Sigma Mixer. Jcktd. vac. cover. With gear motor.

3—Komarek-Greaves Briquetting Presses. 21—¼" rolls. 160,000 PSI. Force feeders. 75 HP.

1—Allis-Chalmers 6' x 50" SS lined Rotary Dryer. 20 HP, Fald Red.

5—Tyler 4' x 5' Double Deck Hummer Screens. Screw feeders.

For immediate quote, wire or phone collect—GA 1-1380

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2 CHEMICAL PLANT SALES

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STAINLESS COLUMNS

78"x18'x¼" Vulcan 318 SS Bubblecap, 14 trays, 180 caps/tray, 50 PSI.
72"x30'x⅛" Budd 347/SS Bubblecap, 21 trays, 38 caps/tray.
48"x41'x5/16' Vulcan 316 SS Bubblecap, 40 trays, 70 caps/tray, 100 PSI.
36"x21'x¼" 316 ELC SS Packed, 15 PSI.
36"x20'x3/16" 316 SS Packed, 100 PSI.
14"x17'6"x⅛" 316 SS Packed.
12"x18'8"x3/16" 347 SS Packed, 100 PSI.

COLUMNS

20"x27' GLASS LINED 50 PSI full vacuum.
16"x21' GLASS LINED Scrubber.
16"x10' GLASS LINED 25 PSI full vacuum.
84"x25'x⅜" Steel 8 Bubblecap trays.
60"x68'x5/16" Steel 35 Bubblecap trays.
36"x58'x5/16" Steel 35 trays with Reboilers.

REACTORS

Pfaudler 500 gal. ELL Gl. Lined Jktd. Agit.
Dopp 1000 & 1700 gal. Ni-Resist Jktd. Agit.
Vulcan 1000 gal. Everdur Coiled, Agit.
Patterson 1000 gal. Steel Jacketed.
Buflovak 900 gal. Stainless Agit. Elec. Heat.
Patterson 500 gal. Steel Jktd. Agit. 2 HP.
Alloy Tank 750 gal. Stainless Pressure Still.
Alloy Tank 300 gal. Stainless Pressure Still.

STAINLESS HEAT EXCHANGERS

2320 Sq.ft. 33"x21'-1"x16ga.x16' Tubes.
1000 Sq.ft. 27"x168"-¾"x16ga.x14' Tubes.
890 Sq.ft. 22"x20'8"-⅝"x16ga.x14' Tubes.
800 Sq.ft. 23"x17'10"-¾"x16ga.x16 Tubes.
615 Sq.ft. 22"x15'9"-⅝"x16ga.x10' Tubes.
420 Sq.ft. 18"x9'6"-¾"x18ga.x8' Tubes.
300 Sq.ft. 14"x19'6"-¾"x18ga.x12' Tubes.
235 Sq.ft. 16"x8'3"-⅝"x16ga.x7' Tubes.
188 Sq.ft. 11"x16'8"-⅝"x14ga.x12' Tubes.
146 Sq.ft. 11"x14'-⅝"x16ga.x9'6" Tubes.
68 Sq.ft. 8"x17'3"-¾"x16ga.x16' Tubes.

CENTRIFUGES—FILTERS

Sharples C-27 Super-D-Hydrator Stainless.
Sharples C-20 Super-D-Hydrator Stainless.
30" Susp. Centrifuge-Imperforate Stainless.
Sharples #6 Super Centrifuge SS Bowl.
5'3"x3' Oliver Precoat Rot. Vac. Filter SS.
4'x1' Bird Young Rot. Vac. Filter Stainless.
36"x24" Goslin Rot. Vac. Filter Stainless.
18"x28" Bird Continuous Stainless.
400 Sq. ft. U. S. Auto-Jet Filter Monel Screens (2).

COMPRESSORS—VACUUM PUMPS

Nash #9 Compressors 2150 CFM @ 16 PSI.
Worthington YO 1360CFM @ 35PSI; 150 HP.
Norwalk Hydrogen Comp. 5 CFM 15000 PSI.
Nash #4 Vacuum Pump 650 CFM @ 15".

STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

11500.gal. 12'x15x3/16" agit.
4500 gal. 6'x25'x¼"dish cone25PSIcoiled.
4000 gal. 8'x12'x3/16" dished coiled.
3500 gal. 8'x9'x5/16" dished heads.
1500 gal. 6'x6'9"x¼" dished heads.
1200 gal. 5'x8'x¼" Agitated.
750 gal. 4'6"x6'x¼" dished 42 PSI.
500 gal. 4'x5'x5/16" dished heads.
500 gal. 4'x5'6"x¼" flat Agitated.
(20) Tanks 50 to 400 gal. some agitated.

SPECIAL ITEMS

TRIPLEX PUMP—2¼x4 Stainless 2000 PSI.
CRYSTALLIZER Squire 40"x30" Agit. Jktd.
CRYSTALLIZER Buflovak 6' Vac. Jkt. Agit.
CRYSTALLIZER Swenson 24"x20' Jktd. SS.
AIR DEHYDRATOR—Anders BFA Auto.
ABSORPTIVE DRYER—Kemp FE02-S.
SIFTERS—30"x96"; 40"x84"; 60"x84" S.S.
SIFTER 48" Sweco-Triple Deck Mod. A9062.
CONVERTER—St. Wells 10'x29' 10000 Sq. ft.
FURNACE—St. Wells 1MM/BTU oil fired.
HEATER 150 KW Hot Oil Hynes Elec. Co.
MIXER 300 gal. B.P. Stainless Sigma 18Dim.
BLENDER Conical 6' Paterson 69 CF 10 HP.
BLENDER Conical 12' 500 CF SS clad.
EVAPORATOR—435 Sq. ft. Single Effect.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS—STAINLESS—
1" to 3" 10 to 750 GPM 35 to 100' Head.

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Write for Detailed Catalog

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60 E. 42nd St., N. Y. 17, N. Y. MU 7-5280
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FILTER—NEW—Stainless, Niagara 48" vertical 512 sq. ft. w/stainless slurry tank.

GRANULATOR — NEW — Stainless Stokes oscillating w/motor.

VOTATOR—NEW—Stainless, lab. model 4 speed.

TABLET PRESSES—Stokes R, B2, DS 3, RD 4 all w/varidrives.

FEEDER/SCREENER — S/S Syntron 24" x72" tot. encl. w/rectifier.

MIXERS — Double arm, unused S/S 3 qt. Read—11 gal. Bramley—25 gal. Fishtail (10 HP)—110 gal. Day Imperial.

LAWLER COMPANY
LAWLER PLACE METUCHEN, N.J.
LIBERTY 9-0245

DAY HY-R SPEED MILL 20 HP XP
HERSEY 5' x 26'
ROTARY STAINLESS DRYER

CENTRIFUGALS—12" 30" 40" & 48". Amer. Tool 18' Stainless.
CENTRIFUGES—Sharples #5 & 6 S.S.
DRYERS—Hersey 5' x 26' Rotary Stainless Buffalo 32" x 90" Double Drum Dryer Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer 24" x 20" Despatch Ovens Elec. Heated. 3—Devine & Stokes Vac. Shelf Dryers.
FILLERS—Powder & Liquid. Also Labelers.
FILTERS—#2 Sweetland Filter. Oliver Rot. Vac. Filter 3' x 1'. Hercules Leaf Filter 36" dia. Ertel 6" & 10" Disc type.
FILTER PRESSES—6" to 36" Iron & Wood.
KETTLES—Stainless Jack. 20 to 500 gals. Dopp 350 gal. Cast Iron Jack. Vacuum. Devine Impreg. Units 30" & 36" dia. Steel Alum & Copper 5 to 2,000 gals.
MILLS—Raymond #00 Pulverizer 30 HP complete. Also #0000. Mikro Pulverizer #4, 2S1, 2TH, 1SH. Hammer Mills & Pulverizers 3 to 50 HP. Williams #3 & #2XX Hammer Mills. Taylor-Stiles 7½ HP Cutter. Rotary Cutters 1 HP & up. Sprt-Wald Stainless Spike Crusher. Pebble, Jar & Ball Mills. Lab to 6' x 8' 3 Roll, 9" x 24", 12" x 30", 16" x 40". Lehmann 4 Roll W. C. 12" x 36" Steel.
MIXERS—Baker Perkins 100 gal. Jack. B. P. 15 HP—Masticator Mixer. Day Imperial 75 & 150 gal. Change Can Mixers 8, 15, 40, 80 gal. Day Jumbo 700 gal. horiz. Mixer. Sprout-Waldron 10,000# horiz. Spiral Mixer. Blystone 3000# horiz. spiral Mixer. Day 1000# horiz. Dry ribbon Mixer. Dry Spiral Mixers 50 to 10,000#. Lancaster 6' dia. 25 HP & #1, 3 HP.
PUMPS—Vacuum 10 to 500 CFM. Gould 75 HP Centrifugal 250 PSI.
SIFTERS—Day, Robinson Rotex type.
SOAP MACHINERY—Toilet, Laundry, etc.
TABLET MACHINES—Colton 4½ T. Stokes R single punch & RD1 rotary.
TANKS—Stainless, GL., Lined, Steel.
MISC. Boilers Gas & Oil. Conveyors.

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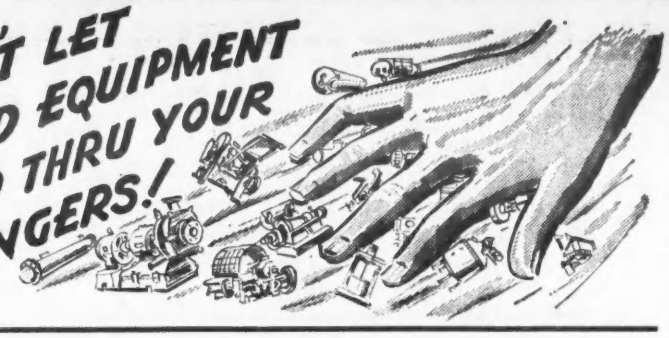

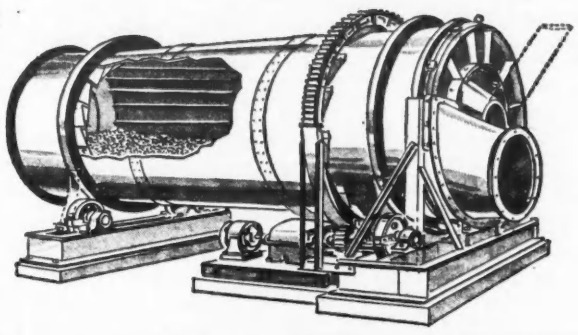

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Link Belt Roto Louvre Dryer Model 502-20 with accessories

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DRYERS—EVAPORATORS

Devine Dbl. Door No. 36 Shelf Dryer; (20) Shelves, 86" x 78".
Louisville MONEL Rotary Steam Tube Dryer; 54" x 35'.
2 S/S Acme Continuous Rot. Vacuum Dryers or Concentrators.
Double Drum Dryers of Standard Make; 28" x 60" to 42" x 120".
2 F. J. Stokes Vacuum Impregnating Systems; complete.
Bowen Stainless Steel Table Model Spray Dryer; 30" x 32".
Bartlett-Snow Jktd. Agtd. Batch Dryer; 6' Dia.; 49 cu. ft.
Zaremba Double Effect INCONEL Evaporator with Calandria.
Buflovak S/S Sanitary Thermo-Recompression Evaporator Complete.

MIXERS FOR EVERY PURPOSE

Brand NEW FALCON Ribbon Blenders; all sizes now in Stock; S.S. or Mild Steel.
Baker Perkins Heavy Duty Jacketed Mixers; from 5 gal. to 300 gal.
J. H. Day Mogul Mixer, 150 gal. Vac. Cover; 75 HP.
Day Cincinnatus Double ARM Jacketed Mixers, 75, 200, 300 gal.

REACTORS and PRESSURE VESSELS

Struthers Wells 2000 Gal. Stainless Reactors; Jktd. and Agtd.
2 Stainless 400 Gal. Reactors Jktd. & Agtd. by Struthers Wells.
6 Dorr-Oliver 550 gal. Stainless Thickeners or Reactors.
Pfaudler Glass Lined Reactors, Jacketed, Agitated from 50 Gal. to 500 Gal.

MILLS—GRINDERS—PULVERIZERS

Mikro Pulverizers up to No. 4; Mikro S/S Atomers No. 5 and No. 6.
Fitzpatrick Comminutating Machines, in Stainless; Models M, D and K.
Abbe Jacketed Steel Ball Mill; 42" x 32"; with charge of balls.
International Porcelain Lined Pebble Mills; 8' x 8'; 50 HP gearmotors.

CENTRIFUGES—CLARIFIERS

Stainless Suspended Type Centrifugals from 30" to 60".
2 Sharples Stainless Steel Model PN14 Super-D-Canters.
Sharples C27 Super-D-Hydrator in Type 316 Stainless; 40 HP.
2 Bird Continuous Horizontal Centrifuges; S/S & Monel 24".
2 Bird Rubber Covered Fume-Tight 48"; with Plows; 40 HP.

FILTERS and FILTER PRESSES

Oliver Pre-Coat; 3" x 2" Monel; 5'3" x 8' Stainless; 5'3" x 3' Steel.
Feinc Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter 3' x 1'.
4 Pressure Filters in 316 Stainless; 100 sq. ft.; 30" x 56".
Bowser Filter 200 G.H.P. complete with Pump and Motor.
Shriver and Sperry Plate & Frame Filter Presses; all sizes.

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2—Allis Chalmers 7' x 22' (2 Compartment) Compeb Ball Mills with Meehanite Liners, driven by a magnetic-coupled 400 HP Motor.
1—Allis Chalmers 9½ x 810 Preliminator or Continuous Ball Mill; Meehanite Liners, driven by a magnetic-coupled 400 HP Motor.
3—Allis Chalmers 7' x 22' Continuous Ball Tube Mills, with Meehanite Liners, each driven by a magnetic-coupled 400 HP Motor, now operating in closed circuit with
3—Raymond 14 ft. Double Whizzer Mechanical Air Separators, New in 1950, each driven by 75 HP Motor. May be purchased separately. Send for Prices and Details.

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MAUMELLE ORDNANCE WORKS
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STAINLESS STEEL TANKS

6—13,300 gal. vert., 11'-10" dia. x 15'-7" high, conical top, 3/16" bottom, ⅛" top, 12 gal. top.
3—12,000 gal. vert., 11'-6" dia. x 15'-6" high, flat bottom, conical top, ¼" const.
18—11,500 gal. Pfaudler horiz. blue glass-lined, 8' x 30', ½" shell, dished heads, nickel coils.
18—3650 gal. vert., 10' x 7', closed, 3/16".
3—3000 gal. vert., T347 SS, 5' x 19', dished, ASME 60 psi.
60—1350 gal. horiz., T347 SS, 4' x 14', dished heads, ASME 60 psi, 38 sq. ft., int. coil, 3/16" shell, ¼" dished heads.
9—1300 gal. vert., T321 SS, 7' x 4'-6", closed.
3—1100 gal. vert., T347 SS, 4' x 11', dished, ASME 60 psi.
27—476 gal. vert., 4'-6" x 4', open top.
54—475 gal. vert., 5'-6" x 2'-6", open top, dished bottom.
27—445 gal. vert., 6' x 2', open top, dished bottom.
3—300 gal. vert., T347 SS, 4' x 3', ASME 60 psi.
9—285 gal. vert., 41" x 49", open top.
9—260 gal. vert., 40" x 48", closed.

KETTLES—REACTORS

72—Pfaudler 1400 gal. blue glass-lined kettles, 84" x 54", jacketed, open top, Stainless cover, 3 HP Agit.
18—Pfaudler 1250 gal. blue glass-lined jacketed reactors (Sulphonators), 72" x 72", closed heads, Agit, condenser.
54—Pfaudler 600 gal. Stainless jkt. crystallizing kettles.
72—Pfaudler 250 gal. blue G/L kettles, jkt., Stainless cover.

COMPRESSORS—BLOWERS

3—Worthington 3500 cfm air comp., #LTC-4, 500 HP gas drive.
1—Chi.-Pneu. 3026 cfm air comp., #19-32-30—18 x 24, steam driven.
3—Elliott 11,620 cfm turbo-blowers, #0, 125 HP.
18—Ing.-Rand #67D9 air comp., 6 x 6 x 5, type 30, 10 HP.
9—Spencer Stainless turbo-blowers 1200 cfm @ 3.5 oz., 3 HP.
40—Stainless blowers & fans, 24" to 42" dia.

BOILERS—HEAT EXCHANGERS—COLUMNS

3—Edgemoor 43.5 HP, 3000 cfm waste-heat boilers, ASME 250 psi.
5—Comb. Eng. 435 HP water-tube boilers, 300 psi, gas or oil fired.
6—1450 sq. ft. T347 SS vert. tubular gas condensers.
3—1000 sq. ft. Duriron Single-Pipe coolers or condensers.
3—564 sq. ft. T347 SS vert. tubular gas condensers (Ammonia burner-preheater), ASME 60 psi.
9—400 sq. ft. T304 SS pipe coolers, 2" ips sch. 40 pipe.
12—Amer. Spiral heat exchangers: 162, 73 sq. ft., T316L SS.
48—Duriron pipe coolers, open or jacketed: 170, 120, 110, 55, 50, 10 sq. ft.
16—Duriron 24" x12' packed columns.
1—24" x 33' Duriron & Stainless packed column.
3—18 sq. ft. Steel ammonia evaporators.

STEEL PRESSURE TANKS

9—28,000 gal. horiz. 11' x 38', dished, ASME 75 psi, some lined with lead & Acid-Proof brick.
2—11,000 gal. horiz., 8' x 27', dished, ASME 300 psi.
5—9000 gal. horiz., 8' x 24', ½" shell & dished heads.
54—5200 gal. horiz., 6' x 24', ½" shell & dished heads.

MISCELLANEOUS

25—Worthington 3" x 2" Worthite pumps, #2-CG-2B, 15 HP.
81—Worthington 2" x 1½" Worthite pumps, #1½-CG-1A, 5 HP.
35—LaBour 2" self-priming St. St. pumps, #15-DPL.
8—Graver 10' x 23' lead-lined concentrating drums, w/furnace, etc.
4—Cottrell 88 tube elec.-mist precipitators.
4—2800 gal. vert. Haveg tanks, 7' x 10', open.
40,000'—Stainless Steel pipe, up to 6", all sizes.
10,000—Stainless Steel vapor pipe; 6", 12", 16" & 20" dia.
10,000—Stainless Steel valves, all types & sizes.

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LIQUIDATION
AMMONIUM SULPHATE PLANT
EL DORADO, ARKANSAS

3—20,000 gal. T316LC SS crystallizing tanks, 14' x 15', plus 11' cone bottom & 4' cone top. ⅜".
1—Link-Belt #900-30 Roto-Louvre rotary dryer, 9' dia. x 30' long.
1—Link-Belt 76" dia. x 14' long rotary cooler or contin. mixer.
1—3250 gal. T316LC SS tank, 6' dia. x 15'-10" high.
1—2250 gal. T316LC SS tank, 6' x 8' x 3/16", flat heads.
1—375 gal. T316LC SS tank, 4' x 4' x 3/16".
3—Worthington 4" x 3" Worthite cent. pumps, #3CG-1, 7½ HP.
1—New York Stainless Blower, #ME-300, 17,650 cfm @ 10.5" SP.
2—Link-Belt contin. bucket elevators; 40', 30' high C/C.

KETTLES — REACTORS

1—2000 gal. Glascote blue glass-lined reactor, jacketed, ASME 50 psi or vac. int., 90 psi jkt.
1—1800 gal. T316 SS jacketed reactor, 5 HP Agit.
3—1350 gal. T347 SS jkt. kettles, paddle Agit., Stainless cover.
1—1000 gal. T316 SS jkt. reactor, ASME vac. int., 65 psi jkt.
1—750 gal. T304 SS jkt. kettle, ASME 30 psi. 10 HP Agit.
1—600 gal. Bartlett & Snow Stainless crystallizing kettle.
6—465 gal. T304L SS reactors, 150 psi, internal, 165 psi jkt.
1—300 gal. Pfaudler blue G/L jkt. reactor, Agit., ASME.
1—300 gal. Glascote blue G/L jkt. reactor, Agit., ASME.

DRYERS

1—Buflovak 32" x 72" Twin-Drum Dryer, Chrome-Plated, Stainless Conveyors, Hoods, etc. Late Model!
5—Buflovak 42" x 120" Drum Dryers, ASME 160#.
1—American 42" x 120" dbl. Drum Dryer, ASME, stainless.
1—American 36" x 84" Dbl. Drum Dryer, ASME, Vacuum.
1—Buflovak 5' x 12' Single Drum Dryer, Vacuum.
1—Fischer 36" x 40" Single Drum Dryer.
1—Buflovak 32" x 52" Dbl. Drum Dryer, ASME 100# WP.
1—Buflovak 110 sq. ft. Vacuum Shelf Dryer.
5—Stokes 195 sq. ft. Vacuum Shelf Dryers, #138J-16.
2—Davenport 8' x 60' Rotary Dryers, 7/16" Welded, Burners, Fans, etc.
1—Louisville 4'6" x 25' Rot. Steam-Tube Dryer, Welded.
1—Bartlett 3' x 15' Rotary Dryer, Everdur Shell.
1—Nerco-Niro Portable Stainless Spray Dryer.
1—7' x 120' Rotary Kiln, ½" welded shell.
1—7'6" x 62' Kiln, ½" welded shell.

FILTERS — CENTRIFUGALS

3—Sweetland #12 Pressure-Leaf Filters, (72) St. St. Leaves.
5—Shriver 48" Cast Iron Filter Presses, 1250 sq. ft.
6—Valley 36" Aluminum Filter Presses, 1000 sq. ft.
1—Niagara #510-28 T316SS Pressure Filter.
1—Oliver 5'3" x 8' Precoat Rot. Vacuum Filter—Unused.
2—Oliver 5'3" Precoat T316 SS Rot. Vacuum Filters.
10—Davenport Dewatering Presses; #1A, 2A, 3A.
25—Sharples #AS-16V Super Centrifugals, Inconel, Sludge Disch.
3—Sharples #C-20, C-27 Super-D-Hydrators, T316SS.
2—Sharples #16-P cent., T304SS, Pressuretite.
3—Bird 24" x 24", Monel Slotted-Bowl.
2—Bird 24" x 38", T304SS Conical Bowl, 25 HP.
1—Tolhurst 48" Susp. Cent., T304SS.
5—A.T.&M. 40" Susp. Cent., T304SS Solid, 40/5 HP.
2—A.T.&M. 32" Susp. Cent., T304SS Solid, 30 HP.
1—Fletcher 30" Junior, T304SS Extractor, Perf.
1—A.T.&M. 12" Susp. Cent., T304SS, Perf.

MIXERS — MILLS

50—Baker Perkins #17, 200 gal. Sigma Jktd. Mixers.
1—Baker Perkins #16-UUEM, 150 gal. Dispersion Mixer, 150 HP XP Motor, 125# Jacketed, Vaulted Cover.
1—Baker Perkins #15-UUMM, 100 gal. Dispersion Mixer, 100 HP, ASME Jacket, Cored Blades, Compression Cover, Motorized Tilt.
1—Baker Perkins #15, 100 gal. Disp. Mixer, T347SS, Jkt.
1—J. H. Day #6 Cinc., 100 gal., Sigma Blades, Stainless.
2—J. H. Day #5 Cinc., 75 gal. Sigma Blades.
1—Gemco 60 cu. ft. T304SS Conical Blender.
13—Abbe 6' x 8' Pebble Mills, Stone Lined, 30 HP.
2—Hardinge 7' x 36" Conical Pebble Mills.
1—Allis-Chalmers 5' x 5' Contin. Ball Mill, 75 HP.
1—Raymond 50", 5-Roller Hi-Side Mill, Oil Journals.
1—Raymond 66", 6-roller hi-side mill, 200 HP.

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1—Niagara type 316 SS horiz. filter, Model 136H-245-3.

1—Pfaudler Model XL 1000 gal. glass lined jacketed reactor.

4—Patterson Kelley SS twin shell blenders, 4 qt. and 2 cu. ft.

1—125 gal. SS jacketed autoclave with impeller type agitator and drive, 125 psi jacket, 75 psi internal.

1—Banbury #1 mixer with 30 HP motor.

4—Pfaudler Series P, 5, 20 and 30 gal. glass lined jacketed reactors complete with agitators and drives.

2—Pfaudler Series R 5000 gal. glass lined jacketed reactors, NEW.

1—Pfaudler 750 gal. glass lined reactor, jacketed.

2—Pfaudler Series EM 300 gal. glass lined jacketed reactors.

3—Glascote 500 gal. glass lined vacuum receivers.

2—International SS horiz. jacketed double ribbon blenders, 40 cu. ft., complete with motors.

2—Process Equipment 10,000 gal. SS vertical tanks, NEW.

1—10,000 gal. horizontal rubber lined storage tank.

2—Stokes SS jacketed rotary vacuum dryers, 3'x15' and 2'x6'.

1—AT&M 26" type 316 SS suspended type centrifuge, complete.

5—Tolhurst 40" and 30" rubber covered centrifuges.

1—Sharples type 316 SS Super-D-Canter, PN-14, complete.

1—Sharples type 316 SS centrifuge, Model D-2.

1—Sharples C-20 Super-D-Hydrator, monel.

1—Oliver SS rotary vacuum filter, 3' x 2'.

1—AT&M SS 40" link suspended centrifuge with perforate basket and explosion proof motor.

1—Sperry 36" x 36" heresite covered filter press, 40 chambers.

1—Sturtevant #7 SS dustite rotary batch blenders, NEW.

1—Gemco type 316 SS jacketed conical rotary vacuum blender, 92 cu. ft.

2—Louisville SS rotary dryers, 8' x 50'.

1—Cleaver Brooks 500 HP package steam generator, 125#.

1—Cleaver Brooks 150 HP package steam generator, 150 psi.

1—Superior 300 HP package steam generator, 125 psi.

2—Mikro #3TH SS pulverizers, complete.

3—Pfaudler glass lined thimble type condensers, 9 and 14 sq. ft.

1—300 gal. Hastelloy "B" jacketed pressure reactor.

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Day #40 Imperial Jkt. 300 gal. Mixer, 40 HP.
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Oliver 316 SS Filter 6' dia., 25 sq. ft. cap.
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2—Rotary double tube Crystallizers.
1—Copper Evaporator, jacketed, 250 gal.
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Conical Dry Mixer 192 cu. ft. vol.; 125 cu. ft. opr. vol.; with 15 H.P. Unibrake Motor.
4—Werner & Pfleiderer 200 gal. jktd. sigma blade Shredders.
2—Ball & Jewell #2 Cutters.
4—Link-Belt Vibrating Screens 4' x 8'.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyor.
1—30" Sperry Filter, closed del., 3-eye, 39-plates, 40-frames.
1—42" Sperry Filter 40-plates, 41-frames, hyd. closing, open del.
1—International Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 48" x 60", 15 H.P. Unibrake Motor.
1—Abbe Pebble Mill 5' x 22'.
1—Sparkler Filter 33-S-28, with Scavenger Plate, steam jacketed, like new.
1—2 qt. Sigma Blade S.S. Mixer.
1—Patterson Steam Jkt. Ball Mill 42" x 36".
1—430 S.S. Tank 3000 gal. vert. ⅜ plate.
2—Vacuum Pumps, Gardner-Denver, 8" bore, 4" stroke, with 7½ H.P. motors.
1—#316 S.S. Reactor 365 gal. jkt.
2—Twin Screw Mixers, 120 gal. jkt.
1—Aetna Water Still, 20 gph—new.

Large stock of new and used H.P. Boilers, Tanks, Pumps, Heat Exchangers, Freon Compressors, Stainless Steel & Brass Valves.

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200 gallon working capacity. Heavy double nobben cored agitator blades. Jacketed for 125 PSI pressure, vac cover code constructed. 75 HP expl proof motor and drive. Purchased new 1959. Original cost $45,000.00.

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4—Hercules 16" & 8" Square Stainless Steel Filters.
8—Shriver #1 & #0 Diaphragm Pumps.
1—Homo Mixer #1H—1 H.P. XP Motor.
2—Lightnin Agitators 7½ H.P. 1200 rpm.
1—Charlotte NC20—S.S. Colloid Mill XP Motor—600 gph.
2—Worthite S.S. Pumps 8" x 6"; 3" x 2".
1—Stainless Steel 30 gal. Autoclave 1000 psi w Jacket & Agitator w XP Motor.
2—Cyclotherm Package Boilers 18 & 30 H.P.—#2 Oil—Fully Automatic.
4—Stainless Vacuum Receivers 50 to 100 gals., 250 psi.
8—Day Horizontal, Steel & Stainless Steel Spiral Blenders, 400 & 2000# Cap.
3—Steel Ball Mills, 4 x 5 & 1—Jack., 5 x 6.
1—N. J. Model 86MX Pony Labeler.
1—Patterson S. S. Gyro Sifter 20" x 48".
4—Rotex Screens 30" x 96" to 60" x 84".
1—Kent High Speed Roll Mill 13" x 32".
1—Pfaudler 800 gal. G. L. Jack. Tank w/Ag.
2—Day 40 gal. Pony Mixers, M.D.

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2—Stainless steel double spiral ribbon blenders 54, 190 cu. ft.
1—F. J. Stokes 8 shelf vacuum shelf dryer, 40"x44".
1—500 gallon stainless steel closed vertical tank.
2—Stokes rotary vacuum dryers 18"x42", 2½'x8'.
1—Louisville rotary dryer 38"x25'.
3—Sparkler model 33-S-17 rubber lined filters.
1—Blaw Knox 50 gallon stainless steel high pressure jacketed and agitated reactor, 4000 PSI internal.
6—Rotex sifters 20"x37", 20"x48", 40"x84", 40"x120", single and double deck.
1—Patterson 25 gallon jacketed kneadmaster, 30 HP.
2—Devine #28 double door vacuum shelf dryers 59"x78" shelves.
5—Copper coating pans 30", 38".

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2—Niagara Model 53-36 Filters with seven stainless steel leaves. UNUSED!
1—American 36x42x82" Autoclave, jacketed, quick opening door each end.
1—MRM Model B4 stainless steel Bottle Filler; up to quarts.
1—Complete Columbia Activated Carbon Solvent Recovery System. 500# per hour solvent recovery.
1—Waldron 72" Tandem Coating Line for thin film. NEW 1956.
1—Goslin Birmingham 5x8' Flaker with all accessories, motor driven.
2—Jeffrey 24x18" Type A2 Hammer Mills.

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15 H.P. geared agitator motors; explosion proof; speed 58 RPM; New. Send for complete specifications. Davenport, Box 18152, Louisville 18, Ky.

Handblown German carboys, artistic novel conversation pieces. While they last 12 gal. size shipped freight collect for $15.00. Check with order please. Renroh Resins, New Bern, N.C.

For Sale: 3' x 15' Stokes jacketed stainless Rotary Vacuum Dryer; three Buflovac stainless Double Effect Evaporators 608-708-840 sq. ft.; (2) 2300 gal. Vertical stainless tanks: Best Equipment Co., 1737 W. Howard St., Chicago 26, Illinois.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted—pony or change can mixer, steel (not stainless steel), 40 to 80 gallon capacity; send price and state age. Bromine Producers Co., 1219 E. Church St., Adrian, Mich.

Wanted—500 gal. covered C. I. Jacketed Sulfonator 3"—4" bottom outlet.—Agitator.—Hurry. OPD 252.

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For Sale approximately 350 bags corn starch potato starch dextrine 3½c. per lb fob loaded trucks. Lorraine trading corp. 120 Hamilton Ave., Brooklyn 31, N.Y.

Acetone—Recovered. High quality material in T/W lots. Northern N. J. OPD 253.

Interchemical Unit Opens

Interchemical de Mexico, SA, a subsidiary of Interchemical Corporation, has opened a new facility in Mexico City for production of textile colors, printing inks and industrial finishes. Located in the suburb of San Pedro Xalostoc, the plant has 40,000 square feet of working space and the same equipment used by Interchemical units in the US. It is managed by Ohmer Rorem and staffed by Mexican personnel.

ALUMINUM CONDENSER, 350 sq. ft.
DISTILLATION UNIT S.S. Type 316, 1200 gal. per hr.
LAPP FITTINGS, VALVES.
Continuous Stripping COLUMN 2x13.
ALUMINUM EVAPORATOR, Calandria type, 1300 sq. ft.
BLENDER—Double Cone, 70 cu. ft.
Ribbon Blenders, Hydraulic Pumps.
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Hazardous Label Rules: Complaints Aired

—Continued from page 5

cludes those primarily for professional use, including janitorial supplies for use in the maintenance of apartment buildings.

The test contained in the regulation to determine what is a container suitable for for household use is "whether under any reasonable foreseeable condition of purchase, storage or use the container may be found in or around a dwelling and thereby expose the persons therein to any hazard."

CSMA says that this test is unreasonable and unworkable because there is not a container of any size or description which could not in one manner or another end up in or around a dwelling.

The association recalls that the American Medical Association had requested congress broaden the scope of the law to include containers distributed as packaged chemicals for non-manufacturing purposes, but this request was rejected.

"Yet to define the phrase 'suitable for household use' to mean containers which might under any reasonably foreseeable conditions be found in or around a dwelling is, in effect, to adopt the amendment recommended by the American Medical Association even though this was specifically rejected in congress," it is stated.

Another point made against the regulations is that the definition of a hazardous article doesn't follow the wording of the law.

It is emphasized by each of the associations that the definition of a hazardous substance refers to an injury or illness arising from the "handling or use of the product."

Inclusion of the word "purchase" in the definition contained in the regulations is said to be "wholly unauthorized by the law."

Says NPVLA on this particular point: "When the law specifically limits its protection to conditions surrounding the handling and use of hazardous substances and the regulations broaden the law to include conditions surrounding the display, merchandising and sale of the substances, such regulations become substantive declarations in excess of the limits prescribed in the law and are no longer definitions or interpretative regulations."

Other provisions are FDA's meaning of the terms "prominently" and "conspicuously" with reference to the location of warning statements, the definitions of "highly toxic" and "toxic" substances and the requirements for warning to be contained in accompanying literature.

Because paints, varnishes and lacquers are a class by themselves, NPVLA asks that these products be the subject of a special regulation recognizing the fact that they have been subject to regulation for years by the states in a satisfactory manner. A task force may be set up after the regulations become effective to work on this problem.

French Chemical Output Up Appreciably in 1960

French chemical production rose markedly last year, according to recently released official figures. Following is 1960 output data for a selected list of chemicals (1959 figures in parentheses):

Sulfuric acid, 1,983,200 metric tons (1,826,400 tons); sodium carbonate, 847,900 tons (776,400 tons); solid lime soda and electrolytic soda, 263,090 tons (207,600 tons); nitrogen, 723,800 tons (633,600 tons); calcium carbide, 447,460 tons (346,920 tons); chlorine, 331,430 tons (275,160 tons); acetone, 48,776 tons (38,124 tons); methanol, 69,550 tons (46,440 tons), and phthalic anhydride, 29,420 metric tons (25,920 tons).

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Essential

Kefauver Drug Probers In With Verdict

—*Continued from page 3*

"extraordinary" and made possible only by "tight control of the market."

In at least one respect, the majority views appear to be in contradiction.

They say that the drug industry is unusual in the extent to which the demand for its products is inelastic (i.e., unresponsive to changes in prices).

But, at the same time, the report comments that where market control in the industry is not effective, vigorous price competition tends to prevail.

"The control of the market stems principally from three sources of what in economic literature is referred to as 'monopoly power,'" the majority says.

"These are the monopoly grant inherent in patents, the exceptionally large expenditures by the major companies in advertising and sales promotion, and the success of these large companies in persuading physicians to write prescriptions in terms of trade names rather than generic names.

"Any efforts to bring price competition into the ethical drug industry," the report continues, "must come to grips with these sources of monopoly power."

After recalling a statement of Dr. Adolph Berle, jr., that "public consensus" is one of several curbs available in a capitalistic society for correcting monoplistic abuses, the majority adds:

'Public Consensus' Ignored

"Surley, if enlightened management could be relied upon in any industry to adopt pricing policies which reasonably reconcile management's drive for profit with the public interest, it would presumably be drug manufacturing, owing to its crucial relationship to the public health.

"If in this industry, the public consensus has been rather ostentatiously ignored, as might logically be inferred from data on profits and margins, this constraint would appear to be a slender reed on which to rely for the protection of the public interest in administered price industries generally."

The majority report reviews detailed financial statements of twenty-two leading drug companies covering 1958 sales and other receipts, and expenditures relating to drug operations only.

It reports that the output which was worth $2.3 billion cost the twenty-two producers less than one-third of this amount to manufacture, the industry's gross margin on drug operations alone being no less than 67.9 percent of sales.

"Fully three-fourths of the margin (or more than one-third of the industry's receipts) was used to promote the sales of its products or went into profits," it is stated.

"Indeed, promotion and profits before taxes in the drug operations of the twenty-two firms exceeded the combine costs of production, research and administration and all other expenses."

The committee adds that the sum spent to sell the products was in marked contrast to the amount spent for research. The majority comments that 6.2 percent spent for research is often cited as the principal justification for high drug prices. It adds:

"The heavy expenditures on sales promotion furnishes one of the principal means by which the major drug companies are able to maintain their high prices. The high prices produce the huge gross margins in this industry which are used to finance heavy sales promotion."

The minority report of Senators Dirksen and Hruska takes the majority to task for allegedly distorting the facts.

They say the majority report does "little credit to the subcommittee, for there is no attempt whatsoever to be objective and constructive through a judicious evaluation of all the testimony and exhibits presented during the course of the hearings.

"On the contrary," the two Republicans contend, "a reading of the voluminous 500-page mimeographed monstrosity which was submitted to the minority for comment and analysis, appears to be nothing more than a calculated review of choice gripes, statements and exhibits presented by biased witnesses whose views were well known to the majority at the time they were called to testify."

Seem 'Boon to Business Baiters'

The two senators predict that the report of the majority will be a "boon to business haters and drug industry baiters."

As to the broad contention of the majority that the drug industry has a price, profits and cost structure that is uncompetitive, the two Republican members say that such an accusation is unfounded.

They add that if the entire profit of drug producers was wiped out completely, consumers of drugs on the average would hardly notice a difference in price.

They term ten other broad conclusions in the majority report as unfounded, unwarranted or erroneous.

Coating Materials

—*Continued from page 45*

likely to many in the trade and was felt to be the basis for the recent strength of the market.

Argentine casein at 19c. a pound was unchanged from last week. Polish held in the same range, on the basis of August shipment.

French casein was reported in the range of 18c. but subject to a weekly export license. Traders indicated lack of confidence in this method.

Pine Gum—The average commercial crude gum price for the week ending June 17 was reported at $31.30 per standard barrel. For the previous week the price was $32.50 and a year for the same week, the price was reported at $37.70. Loan price for the week was at $28.

Volume of gum deliveries for the week at 24,550, included 19,652 loan, and 1,079 held. The average barrel content of turpentine at 10.73 gallons and rosin at 299.7 pounds. Gum grades included: 43 WW, 27 WG, 10 NN and 20 M.

Coating Materials Briefs

LOW-TEMP. PLASTICIZER: Union Carbide Chemicals Company, N.Y., is now offering to vinyl formulators a new plasticizer. Designated "Flexol Z-88" (di-2-ethylhexyl azelate), the new plasticizer is reported to have excellent low temperature performance, necessary in many vinyl applications. Carbide has set the price for tank car lots at 41c. a pound.

MULTI-SURFACE PAINT: A new multi-surface paint, reported to be equally adaptable for inside or outside use has been developed by Reardon Company, St. Louis, Mo. Designed for use on all types of interior and exterior wall surfaces, the new acrylic-latex product is being distributed under the trade name of "Bondex," the company reports.

Courtaulds Now Owns

—*Continued from page 5*

Courtaulds (Canada), Ltd., who presently supply a substantial part of the American rayon market.

Courtaulds does not plan at the present time to merge these fiber operations with Koppers, or to carry on any future expansion in the fiber field through Koppers.

Courtaulds, with assets of $546 million, is the world's largest fiber producer despite the sale in 1941 of its holdings of 95 percent of the common stock of the American Viscose Corporation.

It is also a large producer of chemicals, packaging film and paint and has growing interests in pulp and plastics.

About half of Koppers sales are in chemicals and tar processing. A substantial additional part falls into the engineering and construction category.

The rest is divided among fabricated metal products, the wood preserving industry and contraction materials, with a very small part in the manufacture of gas and coke.

Melamine Dinnerware Made In Joint Japanese Venture

Production of melamine dinnerware is now under way in Japan as a joint venture of Nippon Toki and Japan Carbide International Company. The latter is reportedly Japan's major producer of melamine resin.

Results of test sales begun in March have been satisfactory, according to Nippon Toki officials. Production, now running at 20,000 pieces monthly, is expected to increase to 70,000 pieces by the end of 1961, and to 500,000 pieces within two or three years.

One kilogram of melamine compounds costs 91 cents at the plant, as compared with 50 cents for the urea resin used for most Japanese plastic dishes. About ten tons of the compound would be used for 70,000 pieces.

The retail price in Japan for a thirty-nine-piece family set with design is $15.75, as compared with $8.33 to $16.66 for standard porcelain sets.

United Carbon Contract Let

A contract for construction of a new $2 million research center to be built just outside of Houston, Tex., has been awarded by United Carbon Company, New York. The initial three-building unit will include a one-story laboratory with adjacent facilities for small-scale development work, and a central quality control laboratory.

OPD Reports From Europe

British Fertilizer Uncertainty to Grow

—*Continued from page 7*

lies Commission failed to unearth the cost of nitrogen from the two sources, but it is believed petrochemical nitrogen is far cheaper than the coal-based chemical.

ICI is reacting to these changes as vigorously as Fisons. It is changing the Billingham plants over to a light gas petrochemical feed from the present cokeovens at a cost of about $17 million. The cokeovens, using about 600,000 tons of coal a year currently, will be shut down at the end of the year.

Even with an $11.20-a-ton duty on fertilizer, British nitrogen producers are facing serious continental competition already, particularly from Italy. This would increase should the duties go down after Common Market entry.

A typical compound fertilizer price in Britain is about $56 a ton, with the government subsidy paid to the farmer reducing his cost to $36.40 a ton.

Export fertilizer prices have been weak throughout Europe and continental producers have been complaining about profitless business. Farbwerke Hoechst AG and Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik, two major German producers, have noted the sad state of margins in the fertilizer market.

French producers have been complaining about dumping by Dutch fertilizer makers. And the British companies fear that French nitrogen production based on Lacq natural gas will be a big competitive threat inside the Common Market.

Compounding the uncertainty in Britain is the government's apparent intention to reduce the subsidy paid to farmers. In almost all European countries subsidies are now paid on fertilizers to farmers.

One almost certain impact of the Common Market on agriculture will be to iron out and gradually reduce these various subsidies.

With the need to stimulate greater use, more competition and a lowering subsidy, the British producers, at any rate, believe the future holds the promise of greater fertilizer sales at steadily declining prices. What this means for profits will partly depend on the ability of UK fertilizer makers to reduce costs.

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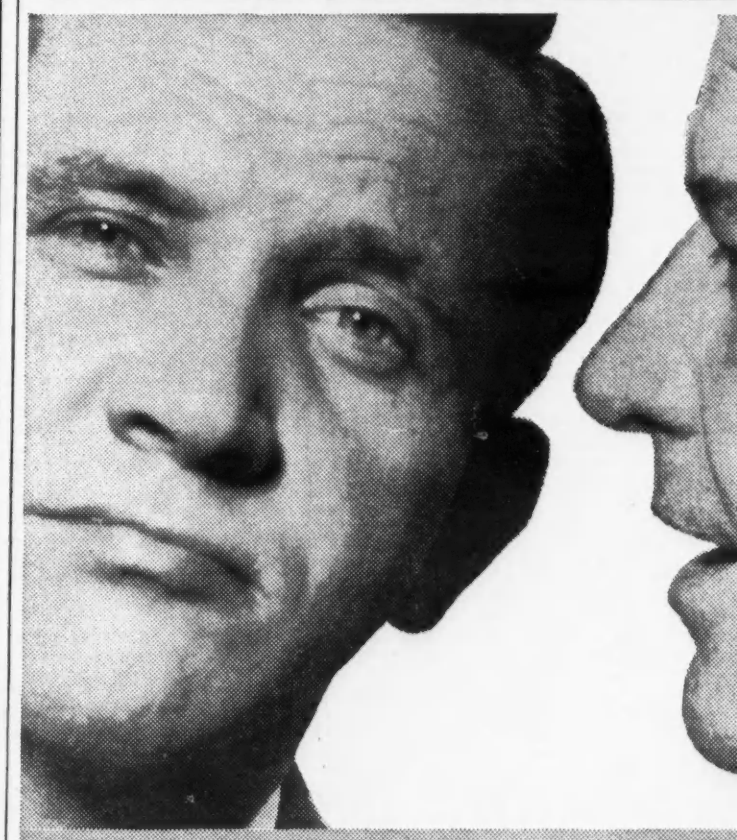

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